FBIS DAILY REPORT

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'PRESSURE' FOR POLISH PARTY CHANGES CRITICIZED

'Coordinated Pressure Action'

AU211555 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 18 Apr 81 p 7

[Jan Lipavsky Warsaw dispatch: "New Tension: Pressure for a Revision of Leninist Norms in the PZPR"]

[Text] Warsaw, 17 Apr--According to Warsaw sources, the Torun gathering of PZPR members representing the "advocates of basic structural changes" in the party's statutes and its structure was attended by three PZPR Central Committee members, one of whom was former Central Committee Politburo member and secretary Werblan. Head of the organizational department Lukaszewicz was also present.

Under the slogan about the party's democratization, the basic issue discussed was creating an atmosphere for further changing the party structures, for creating appropriate pressure for changing the articles and statutes, and for revising the principle of democratic centralism connected with this. The participants in the Torun gathering demanded that the people "preventing democratization" should resign, and resign in the period around the 10th Central Committee Plenum.

Regarding the extraordinary congress, the demand was voiced that the elections of delegates and elections to party bodies should be "direct," and that everybody and every organization should itself determine the number of candidates for delegate. According to participants in the Torun gathering, the congress should take place in two phases. The elections should be held in the first phase; and the program should be discussed in the second phase, separate from the first phase in terms of time. The participants also demanded that the party leadership send, without delay, a letter to fraternal parties in which it would describe the "actual situation" in the party and country.

Professor Lamentowicz, who stands close to such people as Bratkowski, spoke in Torun in favor of replacing at least 80 percent of members, especially those who allegedly do not want reform, but who "want to have power." Lamentowicz also said that currently "in fact two parties" exist in Poland: one consists of the party apparatus, and the other of the PZPR's basic organizations!

Otherwise, the following attitudes resounded in the discussion: "A new phase is emerging in the party's life"; "However, there is the danger that the democratization process might change into anarchy if those who have to leave do not do so fast"; "Consolidation cannot be effected from above, but only from below"; "The party belongs to the party base, and not to the apparatus."

The key moment of the discussion, and the creed of the participants in the Torun gathering, was the thesis that the "party must be strengthened along horizontal principles" and thus it is imperative to "mutually integrate the basic PZPR organizations." With time, the current contacts between basic organizations must be given a corresponding "institutional expression."

"In Two Languages"

After the Ninth PZPR Central Committee Plenum had committed the Politburo members to rapidly establish personal contacts with the large party organizations in the country, and to take part in the members' and aktiv meetings of basic PZPR organizations, we could read the following statements by communist workers on the pages of TRYBUNA LUDU: We must prove that the party is the leading force in our country not only in name; we are dutybound first and foremost to reply to the question about the place each of us has in the changes that are currently being executed; the party's strength depends on our stances, behavior and activity both at work and in social life.

The strong demand resounded that the party must be cleaned of those people who have nothing in common with it and who are only harming it by their opportunism; also that it is inevitable to consolidate the principles of democratic centralism, to consolidate order and discipline in party ranks, and to wage a struggle against those people who, under the guise of democratization, are in reality effecting a revision of the party structure and its ideological and political base. Other opinions appeared, too: for instance, those maintaining that the danger of antisocialist forces and the danger of counterrevolution are being exaggerated.

It has become apparent that, under the influence of the demagogic slogans proclaimed by "Solidarity" and spread around by certain communications media, quite a few party members have lost their class approach to matters and to phenomena. People standing on the principles of Marxism-Leninism are frequently denigrated and called "stubborn conservatives." One of the secretaries of the basic organization in the Warszawa steel mill said at a communists' meeting: The problem is that today the party members are speaking "two languages." This is regarded, first, as a consequence of the intentional breaking-up of party ranks; and, second, as the consequence of the many years of neglect of ideological and political upbringing.

A situation is emerging in which many party members who are members of "Solidarity" give preference to the discipline to which they are committed by that organization over the discipline to which they are committed by their party membership. That has been manifested, inter alia, in their failure to comply with the party leadership's appeal not to take part in politically motivated strikes.

Complaints About Misinformation

The aforementioned meetings with representatives of the party leadership have demonstrated, on the one hand, a revival in the primary organizations, and on the other hand, they have illustrated the damage that has been inflicted on the awareness of some PZPR members. At a meeting in the Gdansk shipyards that was attended by First Secretary of the PZPR Central Committee S. Kania, J. Labecki, secretary of the primary organization, criticized the Politburo for having called on party members not to take part in political strikes. He viewed it as "splitting up the party."

J. Labecki said that the party members' place is in the workers' collectives. ZYCIE WARSZAWY, which informed the public about this on one page, voiced on another page, in an article by M. Ksiezarczyk, the opinion that "the party cannot accept all aspects of Solidarity's activity"... to assert that the party should be where the workers class is, that is not enough. It is necessary to proceed in such a way as to deprive the extremist forces in "Solidarity" of their field for maneuvering, M. Ksiezarczyk stressed. A party without discipline ceases to be a party.

It is appropriate to quote in this context what S. Olszowski said in the Warszawa steel mill: In the present situation, Poland has become a weakened link of the socialist community with a weakened structure of state power. It is also necessary to state what K. Barcikowski, member of the Politburo and secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, said at a meeting with communists of the transport technology works in Mielec: It is now important for the party to have its party journalists. It must be said, deplorably--he added--that we do not have too many of them. At their meetings with party representatives, many communists in a number of organizations complained about misinformation appearing in information media. They complained that it has become very fashionable to "zero in" on the government, to search only for its mistakes and, so to speak, not to see the destructive policy pursued by some "Solidarity" leaders.

A "New Bydgoszcz" on the Horizon

The so-called suspended strike alert in the Bydgoszcz area continues to be in force, and the occupation of the Peasants' Party headquarters in Bydgoszcz designed to enforce the registration of the so-called Rural "Solidarity" also persists.

And now a new provocation has been staged. In Inowroclaw, a city northwest of Warsaw, about 100 farmers have been occupying since Thursday the headquarters of the Peasants' Party there, allegedly in support of the striking farmers in Bydgoszcz.

In Inowroclaw, a different form has been chosen from the one applied in Bydgoszcz. They started a hunger strike. They sent a message to the [Sejm] deputy, Professor Szczepanski, who chairs a group that is preparing new trade union legislation, demanding an immediate recognition of "Rural Solidarity."

The conflict in Inowroclaw is part of a broadly based, coordinated pressure action organized by the Gdansk and Bydgoszcz "Solidarity" and the Polish Episcopate, which for weeks has been publishing on the pages of the Catholic SLOWO POWSZECHNE all kinds of material substantiating the essential need for registering a "trade union organization of private farmers." Besides, as can be judged from the attitude of the bourgeois press (especially LE FIGARO and LE MONDE), the issue of "Rural Solidarity's" registration is presented under the slogan: Recognition of farmers' trade unions opens the way to stabilizing the situation in the Polish People's Republic.

It is becoming apparent that the events in Inowroclaw constitute a "New Bydgoszcz" on the political scene. Inowroclaw will allegedly speed up the "process of cadre changes," discussed in Torun. The events in Inowroclaw are also intended to accelerate a turnabout leading to a structural, ideological and political revision.

Psychosis of Pressure

The Catholic daily SLOWO POWSZECHNE can rejoice. Using the names of the pope and Cardinal Wyszynski, it has been nourishing a psychosis of pressure against the government, Sejm and party leadership concerning the expeditious recognition of the "trade union organization of private farmers." Premier General Jaruzelski's appeal calling for restraint in submitting demands, for halting all strikes for a period of 60 days and for responsibility for each word uttered by a journalist is getting no response....

In its statement on the premier's appeal, the Gdansk "Solidarity" headquarters gave a signal to manifestations of distrust in the government. Walesa was straightforward when he said: We cannot trust the government. And the Bydgoszcz "Solidarity," led by J. Rulewski, is thus sustaining a strike alert in the entire area under its administration, having prolonged it until 10 June (it was to end on 15 April originally). Moreover, Mr Rulewski demands that the prosecutor's office initiate legal proceedings against three functionaries of the voivodship People's Council in Bydgoszcz who called on Rulewski's group to leave a national council session, into which this group broke on 10 April and where they behaved like rowdies.

On Wednesday, 16 April, while the farmers in Inowroclaw were beating the war drum (under the baton of Gdansk "Solidarity," the Polish Episcopate, and other regional "Solidarity" associations), A. Szyszka, chairman of the coordinating commission of the branch trade unions, expressed at a press conference support for the Polish People's Republic's Government on behalf of this organization's members and stressed that they accept the call for 60 days without strikes. The government is also taking essential steps to ward off the danger of a conflagration.

'Hard Positions'

AU211637 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 18 Apr 81 p 1

[Editorial: "Socialism and Peace"]

[Excerpt] It is certainly natural that at the 16th CPCZ Congress there was quite a lot of talk about developments in Poland, about antisocialist forces, supported and incited by enemies of socialism abroad, striving in this fraternal socialist country for a counterrevolutionary overturn, for weakening the entire socialist community.

And it is equally understandable that this makes us uneasy. Therefore, Comrade Husak, emphasized: "All those who are trying to misuse the events in Poland for inciting anti-socialist campaigns must be reminded of the clear position that the defense of socialist systems is the affair of every socialist state, but also the common affair of the states of the socialist community, which are determined to defend their interests and the socialist accomplishments of their people."

In this respect, we in Czechoslovakia are usually reproached for taking "hard positions" vis-a-vis Poland. This is a very inaccurate assertion. We are not hard vis-a-vis Poland, our friend and ally; but on the strength of our experience, we are taking and will continue to take hard positions vis-a-vis counterrevolution, vis-a-vis those who are weakening and subverting socialism, because it is clear to us that these are attacks on social progress and on the positions of detente and peace. At the same time, we reject assertions according to which the Polish events attest to the failure of socialism. Experience affirms that only those models can fail which do not respect the principles of Marxism-Leninism or the generally valid objective laws of socialist construction creatively applied in local conditions, models which violate the well-tested principles of socialist internationalism.

The strengthening of close alliance and cooperation with the Soviet Union remains for us one of the fundamental internationalist principles. For us, this is not only a revolutionary legacy, but a living reality, on which we rest all our plans and prospects for further development.

'Witch Hunt' Against Party

LD211734 Prague in English to Great Britain & Ireland 1630 GMT 21 Apr 81

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] The internal struggle for Poland's socialist character is assuming new dimensions. The recognition of the private farmers' trade union, forced through by illegal means, has set Poland new tests. It is clear that despite various declarations this organization follows aims quite other than a socialist transformation of Poland's countryside. The campaign around the recognition of this de facto agrarian party is hardly over and a new pressure action is gaining momentum. Under the pretext that there exist forces hampering the reconstruction, something like a witch hunt has begun in the country. Anti-socialist forces and and reformists in the party have launched a joint campaign against honest people who speak openly of the danger from the right and do acknowledge the unchangeable validity of the general laws concerning the construction of a socialist society. People who stand on the principles of Marxism-Leninism are often denigrated and described as pigheaded conservatives.

This was the characteristic of a recent meeting of some party members in Torun which was an overt attempt to disintegrate the Polish United Workers' Party from within. Activists of the so-called independent trade union are meanwhile attacking representative bodies. Their members are often forced to make statements about their loyalty to the local organizations of Solidarity. This paradoxical situation reflects a state of affairs when there exists a state within the state in Poland; a kind of dual power with different approaches to responsibility of the country's destiny exists in the country. The so-called independent trade union has readily accepted the whole program concerning the rights of workers under socialism. Solidarity, however, has a negative approach to its ensuing obligations and this is the point: to win popularity thanks to asserting its rights and to conceal or leave its obligations to others. Such is the tactic of the so-called Solidarity. It accepts rights very readily; it doesn't protest against free medical care nor against the right to homes. However, it ignores its obligations; it only puts forth demands before the government.

This is a head-in-the-sand policy as regards the working people and the entire Polish society. In essence it is a sharp game directed against socialism in Poland and against the innermost interests of that country.

RUDE PRAVO CRITICIZES POLISH PRIVATE FARMERS

AU2208Z6 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 16 Apr 81 p 7

[Article by Karol Mikulka, RUDE PRAVO special correspondent: "Among Workers of One Polish State Farm: Appetite Grows With the Crops"]

[Text] We entered the office of Anton Nowak, director of the state farm in Zawiercze, a moment after a report about the latest provocative action of private farmers came in from the staff of Warsaw "Solidarity." After the occupation of the building of the United Peasants' Party in Bydgoszcz, the story repeated itself in Inowroclaw. Several dozen so-called representatives of farmers forcibly occupied a building that houses other local organizations also.

"This is what happens when one keeps on retreating all the time," angrily said one employee of the state farm who was present at the office. "Formerly, those owning 20 or more hectares of land were rightly called kulaks. They themselves did not till the land, nor did they touch the plow. They were working the others' guts out. Today, many have more than 50 hectares, and there are voices urging them to be given even more."

"It would be better if they started working properly. It has been a long time since we have had such a nice spring. It is made to order for farmers. And they? Instead of sowing and planting they are only sitting around and chewing the fat. They are not farmers but vermin." Anton Nowak, the director of the state farm, had a right to be angry. In his place also, in Zawiercze, demands have begun popping up, pressure to return land to private hands. The more talk there is about freely set prices for foodstuffs, the more demand there is for land, especially from those who formerly gladly sold their fields to the state--after all who wants to work that hard?

"The majority of fields we took over years ago were in poor condition. Even land that was fertile and promised a bountiful harvest was devastated, overgrown with grass," says technician Boleslaw Lucyk.

We drove out to inspect the farm. It was impossible to get acquainted with the whole enterprise because it spread over 5,000 hectares. But even what we saw convinced us that the land is in good hands. However, near one village we came across an untilled field after all.

"Couldn't you carry out the fall plowing?"

"We are no longer tilling this field," Anton Nowak defends himself. "Several stretches have gone back to private hands." He explains that private farmers have bought 18 hectares of state land. The fields were too far from the state farm and the moving machinery would have considerably raised production costs. The only trouble was that no one counted on the fact that appetite grows with the crops. Today, Zawiercze is more tranquil than the other parts of Poland; many would most like to divide the great fields of state and cooperative holdings into small pieces again.

"Did you follow the television debate with farmers occupying the Bydgoszcz seat of the Peasants' Party? They should be ashamed of themselves! Healthy people and they are loafing when every hour today counts in producing bread. We do not need Rural Solidarity. What we need is order, shops with more foods." One of the workers in the animal production sector joined the debate. He did not wish to be named. Allegedly he has had enough threats and attacks as it is. Self-appointed spokesmen for farmers, such as Mojsejewicz or Kulaj, claim that they can feed Poland on their own. But how?

It was precisely Mojsejewicz about whom we heard much in the Bydgoszcz area. He is actually a large estate owner, not a farmer. He employs, next to several fulltime employees, an agricultural expert also. And in season? At least 20 people work their guts out on his and his son's place. He would like even more land and more cheap labor; but where to get them from? Easy, by abolishing cooperative farming.

"A part of the state economic system suits the private farmers," the director of the farm says. "They consider us rich uncles," and he enumerates several examples where the current agrarian policy works to the advantage of a private person. A closed production cycle does not interest them at all. For example, they prefer buying a calf from the state farm. It is about 1,500 zlotys cheaper than on the free market. They do not have to feed it too long and it is profitable after a short time.

In the first place, a private farmer is interested in profit, and only then in fulfilling their already well-known slogan: We can feed our nation on our own. What is involved here is, without doubt, an attempt to dictate the prices of foodstuffs, to exploit the current supply difficulties. Such a view, which arose from our discussion at one Polish state farm, is no longer isolated in Poland today.

RESTORATION OF PARTY CONTROL IN 1969 RECALLED

LD171000 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 0700 GMT 17 Apr 81

[Text] Today's RUDE PRAVO carries an editorial article entitled "A Historical Experience" recalling that 12 years ago, on 17 April 1969, a significant session of the CPCZ Central Committee took place. It was the historical April session at which the Central Committee carried out fundamental changes in the leadership and policy of the party. It entrusted the highest party office to Comrade Gustav Husak, thus creating the conditions for the party to restore its activities on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, to wage a decisive and victorious struggle against the rightwing opportunist and antisocialist forces, to take its place at the head of the consolidation process and prepare the conditions for the future dynamic development of socialist society.

April 17 has become an inseparable part of the history of our party and people, RUDE PRAVO writes. It has a place as a major landmark in the development of the party and society. It has a place as a valuable historical experience to which we are constantly returning as to a source of knowlege and lessons.

Years of crisis in the party and society, the counterrevolutionary threat to socialism in the country, attempts by international reaction to interfere in our domestic affairs and drag us away from the socialist community--all that preceded 17 April has something to say today--not only to us but to the communist and workers' movement in the world. But 17 April as such, and the methods employed to solve the crisis and its effects, the entire consolidation process and the application of the positions of socialism, gaining the confidence and support of the people, exposing the true intentions of the rightwingers and revealing them to the whole society, all those years of difficult struggle remain in the minds of the party and society as a great revolutionary experience, the leading article in RUDE PRAVO goes on to say.

The objective Marxist-Leninist analyses, the document "Lessons from the Crisis-Ridden Developments in the Party and Society after the 13th CPCZ Congress," have retained their validity to this day. They have helped to provide a clear explanation of the events of the time, the roots of the causes of the crisis, the plans of reaction as well as revolutionary solutions. They are part of their time when they speak of the persons and concrete events at the end of the 1960's. But they are also part of today in the generalizations they contain, in revealing the objectives of the enemies of real socialism. They are also part of today because they are a genuine truthful lesson, for us as well as for others.

Stressing peculiarities and specific aspects, and failing to see that which is general and valid everywhere, means renouncing voluntarily one of the major sources of knowledge and thus weakening one's revolutionary activity, RUDE PRAVO notes.

It would be a disaster if the events in Czechoslovakia in 1968-69 were to serve as a lesson for the enemies of socialism in undermining the unity and strength of the socialist community, eroding socialism from within, but did not serve as a lesson for those whose duty it is to defend and preserve socialism. Life tests the correctness of this or that decision, of this or that act. Our life has amply and convincingly confirmed the correctness of the road along which the party set out after April 1969.

It proved to be wise and far-sighted that it was precisely Comrade Gustav Husak who came to the head of the party in such a difficult and complicated time. It was thanks to the new leadership, RUDE PRAVO points out, that the Marxist-Leninist forces united, that the party restored leninist methods of work and was able to live up to its mission as the revolutionary vanguard of the working class, the leading force in a socialist society, uniting true patriots and internationalists.

We still have in mind Comrade Gustav Husak's words at the memorable session of the party's Central Committee on 17 April: "I believe that the main task of the party leadership which you have elected today, and to whom you have given your confidence, is to extricate our party and our people from this crisis-ridden situation, to take our people and our republic into days of calm, if I may be permitted to say so, into a peaceful life, in the lofty human sense of the word."

And the party has really taken us into those days of calm which were not so distant as appeared at first, the leading article in RUDE PRAVO stresses. It did not give empty promises. Its words never deviated from its acts.

Only one month after the April session, the party arrived at the May session of the Central Committee with a well-considered, complete program for consistent normalization and stabilization of conditions. The May operational directive contained the major tasks for the immediate period ahead, and the party did everything to ensure that it should really be fulfilled. And they were truly far-reaching tasks: to defeat the right-wingers ideologically and organizationally, to restore the unity of the party on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and to entirely liquidate the positions of the antisocialist forces in society. The task ahead was to restore and consolidate the internationalist ties with the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries, and to restore the authority of the CPCZ in the international workers' movement.

It was imperative to develop the role of the socialist state and consolidate its bodies, to secure the leading position of the party in the political system of the National Front and to restore its socialist character. It was necessary to halt inflation, bring about the gradual consolidation of the national economy. It was a gigantic battle, RUDE PRAVO writes. It was victorious because it was headed by a united Marxist-Leninist party with a form and principled leadership, closely linked with the working class, cooperative farmers and the socialist intelligentsia. It was victorious because the broad masses understood the policy of the party and the harmony of their national and international interests; because it was waged in the name of the people, with the people, in the name of socialism and for socialism.

We are recalling this year's anniversary of 17 April shortly after the 16th CPCZ Congress, RUDE PRAVO writes. We are placing the anniversary of the April session into its historical context and into the logical sequel of events in the current phase of building an advanced socialist society, with the knowledge that without 17 April there would not even be the general line of the 14th, 15th and 16th party congresses.

That is why we rightly speak about a historical date, about a major landmark. There can be no more gratifying thing for communists, no greater source of pride and joy than when practice and life bear out the correctness of their party's policy, than when the working people appraise their activities, the leading article in RUDE PRAVO states.

The 15th party congress was able to note rightly that the working people of our country regard the general line of building an advanced socialist society as a program which is truly theirs, which corresponds to their vital interests, a program which provides certainties, the security and sovereignty of our country in the family of the socialist community.

One of the primary conditions for the implementation of the conclusions of the 16th CPCZ Congress, RUDE PRAVO says, is that, first of all communists and then all others, should fully understand the meaning of the conclusions, understand the tasks they are to fulfill, accept the spiritual wealth of the congress--the creative elaboration of Marxism-Leninism, and themselves apply this in their own work and in their practical activities.

Comrade Gustav Husak, general secretary of the party's Central Committee, stressed at the 16th congress that the material resources, the social and spiritual strength which we have accumulated in the course of socialist construction and further multiplied in the period since the 15th congress, provided a reliable foundation for the future development of our society. The important thing now is to consolidate these foundations and use them most effectively. In this context, RUDE PRAVO points to the immensely necessary qualities of a true communist: a militant heart and Bolshevik enthusiasm. From the congress deliberations it clearly transpired that difficult and complex tasks confronted us, that we would have to solve complicated problems and eliminate shortcomings. And in this context one cannot expect that results will come automatically, that we shall simply ensure a further turn in the thinking and actions of people without a struggle, without conflicts, without hard work.

The revolutionary struggle continues for communists, RUDE PRAVO states. It merely has a new quality and a new content. It is the duty of our party to rally all progressive forces of the people around the party's program, to inspire, to organize the honest, devoted and creative work of every member of society, communists and nonparty members, members of other political parties of the National Front, the older and younger generation. We are not alone in our struggle for a better and happier life for the people, RUDE PRAVO notes. We can rely not only on our own experience gained in socialist construction but also on the experience of the Soviet Union and the other countries of the socialist community.

At the meeting of leading representatives of the CPCZ with the delegation of the CPSU, Comrade Leonid Brezhnev said the socialist countries had entered the 1980's stronger all around, but that the tasks confronting us were likewise more demanding than in the past. For all of us, the main front is in the economy--and here everything concentrates on the need to raise the efficiency of production, to improve the standard of management and to learn to run things better. We can say that this is the common conclusion of our congresses. Historic experience teaches us, RUDE PRAVO goes on to say, that if the party puts all its creative forces, abilities and skill into the revolutionary struggle and if it relies on the working people, it will always attain its objectives. With this experience we are now entering the phase of implementing the conclusions of the 16th CPCZ Congress, the leading article in today's RUDE PRAVO underlines.

DELEGATES' CPCZ CONGRESS RALLY SPEECHES REPORTED

AU211251 [Editorial Report] Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech on 16 April 1981 on page 3 carries a 750-word "excerpt" from the greetings of the French Communist Party [PCF] to the 16th CPCZ Congress, delivered by Mireille Bertrand, member of the PCF Central Committee Politburo and head of the PCF delegation to the CPCZ Congress, at a rally in Kosice on 9 April.

In the opening part of her speech, Bertrand contrasts "the outstanding successes" achieved in the CSSR in recent years with the "profound and permanent crisis" in France and reports on the PCF's resistance to the French Government's policy. Speaking about the situation in France, Bertrand also denounces the "mendacious campaign" being waged in her country against socialist countries and the Soviet Union, "about which it is declared every day that in the near future the Soviet Union will undertake intervention in Poland." In that context she cites PCF Secretary General Marchais' statement that "I believe that such an intervention will not take place. It is unthinkable. It is a matter concerning the Polish people, the PZPR and the Polish Government to resolve their problems on their own."

Commenting on relations between the CPCZ and the PCF, Bertrand says that "both parties are struggling under substantially different conditions. We believe that socialism emerges and develops as a specific answer to each country's specific interests. That is why it is our view that building socialism rules out any previously set pattern, any model. We note a vast heterogeneousness of development in countries building socialism, a heterogeneousness that sometimes gives rise to the parties' diverse evaluations and standpoints. That is natural." Bertrand goes on to say: "The parties may also differ in their views on fundamental issues. It is known, for instance, that our parties do not have the same concept of the role and contents of democracy in building and developing a socialist society. Acknowledging the existence of different views and their candid discussion can contribute to improving cooperation among the parties in the joint struggle against imperialism and for social progress, socialism, peace and disarmament."

Prague RUDE PRAVO on 17 April, on page 5, carries a 750-word "excerpt" from the greetings of the Japanese Communist Party [JCP] to the 16th CPCZ Congress, delivered by Hitoshi Sasaki, head of the JCP delegation to the CPCZ Congress, at a rally in the Aero Vodochody enterprise on 9 April. After conveying the Japanese communists' greetings to the congress and their wishes for "further successes" in developing the socialist system, Sasaki discusses the JCP's current political priorities, especially its struggle against Japan's "militarization." Speaking about the international situation, Sasaki points to the need for a joint struggle of "all progressive forces" for "the abolition of all military blocs and alliances, withdrawal of foreign troops from all territories and a complete ban on nuclear weapons and general disarmament." He goes on to say: "Especially the events that took place in Afghanistan the year before last and the present situation in Poland make relevant again the importance of resolutely defending the right to self-determination, inspired by the teaching of scientific socialism and based on the defense of the great cause of socialism, in the struggle against imperialism and the international forces of reaction and in ensuring the nations' successful struggle to transform and build their own countries on the basis of truly independent and democratic efforts. We are determined to continue to be guided by this principle."

In concluding his speech, Sasaki voices the wish that the "fraternal" relations between the JCP and the CPCZ may develop further, "on the basis of the generally recognized principles of independence, equality and noninterference in internal affairs."

On the same page, RUDE PRAVO also carries a 550-word "excerpt" from the greetings of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party of Iraq to the CPCZ Congress, delivered by Hikmat Ibrahim, member of the Iraqi Ba'th Party's Regional Command, at a rally in the Rozvoj Posazavi united agricultural cooperative in Prague-West District on 9 April.

After describing his impressions of the congress deliberations, Ibrahim presents his views on the situation in the Persian Gulf area. He says: "The Iraq-Iran conflict, which is now entering the eighth month of its duration, is specific proof of imperialism's, Zionism's and reaction's attempts to gain the leading position in the area. Reactionary regimes are willingly bringing about the aggressive plans of imperialism, which has succeeded in maneuvering the adventurous Iranian regime into a war clash. From the very beginning, that means from the establishment of the present regime in Iran, we have been trying with utmost patience to avoid a conflict.

"We know what a war entails. We know that it destroys enormous riches that could be used to benefit people. However, we had been pressured so far that our country's sovereignty was at stake and we were forced to defend ourselves. It is necessary to visualize the situation in which we found ourselves, being under the Iranian regime's constant attacks. We were virtually forced to accept a fight, against our will, because sovereignty is the dearest asset our people possess.

"It is a fact that we have been predominant from the very beginning in the clash. Nevertheless, we ourselves have been exerting and continue to exert efforts to achieve a just, peaceable solution that would guarantee international justice to both sides, in keeping with accepted international charters, agreements and accords. We have also assented to mediation by the Islamic Conference, the Nonaligned Movement and the UN, but the response was ignorance and suspicion-evoking stubbornness on the part of the Iranian regime, which is thus implementing imperialist plans. Thus it is a clear example of a return of imperialist influence to our region."

A different picture of the Iraq-Iran conflict is presented by an unnamed delegate of the Iraqi Communit Party, whose greetings to the CPCZ Congress, delivered at a meeting at the Jan Sverma Political College in Celakovice on 8 April, are published by RUDE PRAVO on 18 April on page 6.

Speaking about the current conflict between Iraq and Iran he says: "Comrades, our Iraqi people, who harbor friendship and sympathy for the neighboring people of Iran and their revolution, do not benefit at all from the fact that our army and our country as a whole were dragged into an aggressive destructive war against Iran. They realize that this war only serves imperialism, Zionist aggression and reaction. The war is a continuation of the domestic policy of the ruling circles who have unleashed it. The objective of those forces is to liquidate the revolutionary example set by the masses of the Iranian people in their heroic struggle to overthrow the Shah's rotten police regime. Those forces want to play the role of policeman against revolution in the area. Their goals are identical with the goals of reactionaries ruling other Arab countries and with the goals of the main figures of Camp David." Elaborating further on the Iraqi communists' attitude to the Iraq-Iran war, the delegate says: "Our party continues to condemn the war, which has caused enormous damage to the two neighbor nations--Iraq and Iran--and demands an immediate end to the bloody slaughter, withdrawal of Iraqi units from Iranian territory and solving disputes between the two countries by peaceful means."

Reporting on the situation of the communists in Iraq, the Iraqi Communist Party delegate says that "our party, democratic forces and the Kurdish people are exposed on a broad scale to the most cruel and severe terrorist actions by the ruling clique," adding that "those actions are doomed to fail and to end in disgrace, just as have all actions waged by other dictatorial and reactionary regimes under the dirty banner of routing communism." He admits, however, that those actions "have caused great losses to our party and our revolutionary movement."

In the concluding part of his speech, the Iraqi Communist Party official expresses thanks for the CPCZ's "warm internationalist support" for his party and expresses wishes for a successful conclusion of the CPCZ Congress.

PRESS COMMENTS ON MILITARY USE OF U.S. SPACE SHUTTLE

AU2211307 [Editorial Report] Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak on 16 April on page 7 carries Jozef Janto's 700-word commentary headlined "Pentagon's Shadow Over Columbia," devoted to the space shuttle flight.

In the commentary, Janto presents technical data pertaining to the flight and goes on to say that the exploration of space and the earth would proceed at a faster pace if the "two space superpowers"--the USSR and the United States--combined their experience and the know-how and skills of their scientists, workers and technicians, and mentions the 1975 joint USSR-U.S. Apollo flight, cooperation which the "American side shortly afterwards unilaterally broke off."

Pondering Washington's and, in particular, the Defense Department's plans for the space shuttle, Janto questions whether or not the program will "serve mankind, its material and spiritual enlightenment." He adds that U.S. official quarters have admitted that one-third of the 75 flights in the program's first stage will "serve the plans of the Pentagon."

Meanwhile scientists at Harvard University have "noted with concern" that "'the main purpose of the space shuttle program is to launch military satellites and devices designed to destroy foreign orbiting objects in earth orbit.'"

Janto says that millions of ordinary Americans who followed Columbia's launching and landing on their television sets and rejoiced over the "latest success of science, were literally shocked by the reports and commentaries exposing the mission and essence of this American program, which could really become a great scientific success were the Pentagon's shadow not hanging over it." According to a statement issued in New York by the American organization "doctors in the struggle for social responsibility," that shadow represents an increased risk of unleashing a new war. "But the Pentagon's shadow hangs not just over Columbia; its ominous presence hangs over the efforts of the majority of mankind aimed at true progress and firm peace," Janto concludes.

Bratislava SMENA in Slovak on 18 April on page 2 carries Jozef Zelenak's 760-word commentary headlined "The Pentagon Is Preparing Military Cargo," also devoted to the Columbia flight, in which he says that "the deployment of laser weapons in space would constitute violation of the convention, which the United States also ratified, banning the participating countries from deploying nuclear weapons or other mass destruction weapons in orbit. It seems that in the United States there is a new profession in the making, that of a 'military astronaut,' and its representative is to be Robert Cripper of the Columbia crew."

LENIN ANNIVERSARY OBSERVANCES, SPEECH REPORTED

Lenart, Colotka at Ceremony

LD2211512 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1330 GMT 21 Apr 81

[Text] On the occasion of the 111th anniversary of the birth of the great revolutionary, politician and scientist, Vladimir Ilich Lenin, a commemorative ceremony was held today in the Lenin Square in Bratislava. A joint bouquet of red flowers from the CPSL Central Committee, the Central Committee of the National Front of the Slovak Socialist Republic, the Slovak National Council and the Slovak Government was laid by members of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium Jozef Lenart, first secretary of the CPSL Central Committee; and Peter Colotka, Slovak premier; by Miloslav Hruskovic, candidate member of the CPCZ Central Committee; Viliam Salgovic, member of the CPSL Central Committee Presidium and chairman of the Slovak National Council; and by other members of the CPSL Central Committee Presidium Jozef Mjartan, chairman of the CPSL Central Control and Auditing Commission and chairman of the Slovak Revival Party; Juraj Moravec, secretary general of the Freedom Party; and Karol Bavel, leading secretary of the Slovak committee, Czechoslovak-Soviet Friendship Association.

A joint bouquet from the USSR Consulate General and the Soviet military command in Bratislava was laid by Vadim Stepanov, consul general, and by Col Anatoliy (?Tomin), representative of the command. A bouquet to honor the memory of the founder of the first socialist state in the world was laid also by representatives of Bratislava City and West Slovak party and state bodies.

Leaders, Guests at Meeting

LD2.2226 Prague CTK in English 1820 GMT 21 Apr 81

[Excerpt] Prague, 21 Apr (CETEKA)--A ceremonial meeting on 111th anniversary of the birth of Vladimir Ilich Lenin was organized here Tuesday night by the Central Committee of the Czechoslovak Communist Party, the party's Prague city committee, the Federal and Czech Governments, the central committees of the Czechoslovak and [word indistinct] national fronts, and the Prague city committee of the National Front.

Places of honour were taken by Czechoslovak Communist Party General Secretary and President Gustav Husak, Federal Premier Lubomir Strougal and other members of the party Presidium and many other officials of the party, the Federal and Czech Governments, the Federal Assembly, organizations of the National Front, the Czech National Council, generals of the Czechoslovak People's Army and other representatives of political and public life.

Also present were Soviet Ambassador to Czechoslovakia Aleksandr Botvin and the ambassadors of other socialist countries to Czechoslovakia.

The guests further included the visiting delegation of the Hungarian National Assembly, led by its chairman Antal Apro.

The ceremonial meeting was addressed by Milos Jakes, member of the Czechoslovak Communist Party Presidium and Central Committee secretary.

Jakes Speech

LD2123l8 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1655 GMT 21 Apr 81

[Speech by Milos Jakes, CPCZ Central Committee secretary, on 21 April at meeting in Prague's Smetana Theater to mark the 111th anniversary of Lenin's birth--live]

[Text] Comrades!

One hundred and eleven years have passed since the birth of Vladimir Ilich Lenin. With each subsequent year, with each new decade, the vitality of the work of this unwavering revolutionary, the thinker of genius, the founder of the revolutionary workers' party of a new type, the leader of the first state of workers and peasants, the leader of the world proletariat, reveals itself before us in an ever more distinctive contour. All his activity was literally fused with the communist movement, with the world struggle of the international working class. The revolutionary orientation of his activity during various stages of the struggle for communism firmly linked him with workers, peasants, artists and scientists, who also turn to him today as to a source of recognition of the ways of the revolutionary transformation of the world.

Lenin was a genius of revolutionary thinking and conduct. Requirements of progressive social development stimulated his thinking, which penetrated the very substance of the phenomena of the social life and found a way of discerning and utilizing objective laws in the interests of the working people. As far as Lenin was concerned there was no contradiction between the revolutionary word and action. All his activity represents an example of the unity between theory and practice. Since he knew the transforming role of theory, he fought for the creative understanding and purity of Marxism against both its overt and covert enemies, against the false friends of the people.

In the conditions of the new historical stage, of which the working class became a driving force, Lenin showed the importance of the growth of the consciousness and organization of this class. This is why he resolutely spoke out against the pragmatic restrictiveness of mere trade unionism [as heard] and of leading-from-behind within the working class movement, against the opportunist ideology and policy of the right-wing leaders of the second international, against leaving the working class under the influence of the bourgeoisie.

He was implacable toward the enemies of the working class and all those who served them, and toward opportunists whether they came from the right or the left, toward the renegades in the workers' and communist movement. Lenin linked the fundamental defense of our revolutionary teaching with its continual creative development. Proceeding from Marxist theory he investigated and generalized all-round social practice, carefully followed the world revolutionary process and generalized the experiences from its development.

Linked with Lenin's name and with his teaching are all the significant revolutionary events of the twentieth century. Leninism has justly been defined as Marxism of the current epoch, as a united, whole and continually developing teaching of the international working class.

Comrades!

Sixty years ago, on 14 May 1921, the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia was established. We recall in this connection the fact that Lenin also stood at the cradle of our party's birth as the revolutionary party of the working class. The establishment of the CPCZ was the basic precondition for the surge of the working class to the forefront of social and political struggle, for progress, for the socialist future of our country. The years of the shaping of the CPCZ as a party of a new type showed at the same time how complicated and exacting it is to translate into practice the Leninist principles governing the building of a proletarian party and conducting its activity, which requires, of necessity, linking Marxism-Leninism with the revolutionary acts of the popular masses and undergoing education in class struggles. This task has been successfully fulfilled.

Under the banner of Marxism-Leninism and with the fraternal assistance of the CPSU, our party formed itself into a class-conscious, Bolshevist organized party, which always, even during the most difficult moments in the history of our nations and the workers' movement, principally and creatively tackled the complicated tasks of social development. Only thanks to the fact that it became a party of the Leninist type was the CPCZ able to fulfill its historic role of the leading and organizing force of our working people in the struggle for national freedom and state sovereignty and for the establishment of the power of the working people, headed by the working class.

The CPCZ, as the militant and advanced social force which has accumulated great valuable experiences from political struggle and the direction of society, was highly appreciated in a speech of greetings to the 16th CPCZ Congress, by the worthy follower of Lenin's work, general of the CPSU Central Committee, great friend of our nations, the outstanding representatives of the communist and workers' movement, the tireless fighter for peace and social progress in the world, Leonid Ilich Brezhnev.

From the platform of our 16th party congress he declared that the CPCZ had overcome with honor not small difficulties and trials and that it had always held high its Marxist-Leninist banner. These were words of high acknowledgement and they fill us with pride. [applause]

We are aware of the fact that only thanks to the creative application of Leninist strategy and the tactics of revolution, the Leninist plan for building socialism, were our people able to carry out, under the leadership of the CPCZ, the national-democratic and socialist revolution.

Our party has thus contributed to the treasure house of world revolutionary experiences and has confirmed the general validity of Leninism.

Along the path to socialism in our country there march steadfastly today the working class and cooperative farmers, as well as the socialist intelligentsia, devoted to the people. United under the Marxist-Leninist banner were all the generations of the people of labor, older fighters steeled in class battles, as well as youth, continuing in the revolutionary traditions of their fathers and further developing and enriching them.

The past decade constitutes an important period in our party's life. After the coming to power of the new leadership headed by Comrade Gustav Husak, Leninist norms in our party's life were restored and so were the Leninist principles of the guidance of society by the Communist Party. On the whole, the program for the building of an advanced socialist society is being successfully carried out. The socialist social system has been strengthened, the economic power of our country has increased, and, as was stated at the 16th party congress, the task of overcoming historically existing differences in the conditions of the economic, political and cultural life of our nations has been essentially fulfilled. This all forms a firm political basis of our socialist social system and socialist statehood.

We can say without exaggeration that the majority of our people organically link their lives with socialism by their attitude toward our system, to the policy of the CPCZ; their patriotism, they demonstrate by their selfless and honest work and civic, socialist activity. The development of our socialist society, our not small participation in the struggle for peace and the relaxation of international tension, for the interests of socialism and freedom of nations, the deepening of our fraternal relations with the socialist countries on the basis of all-round cooperation and true internationalism, has further strengthened the authority of Socialist Czechoslovakia and reinforced its international position.

We are proud of the fact, says the report of the party Central Committee to the 16th congress, that we are part of the great family of the international revolutionary movement. All that we do for the well-being of our people and our homeland is linked at the same time with an awareness of internationalist responsibility. The positive results in the development of our society that we achieved in the past years were due to our party's correct, Marxist-Leninist policy and to the selfless endeavors of our working people. The experiences of Lenin's party, the CPSU especially, were for us a source of strength and inspiration. We followed with great interest the deliberations and familiarized ourselves with the conclusions of the 26th congress which represent a significant contribution to the theory and practice of scientific communism.

The report delivered by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev offers a many-sided analysis of the current international situation and of the world revolutionary process, opens new prospects for the USSR on the path of communist construction and development of international cooperation, as well as of the struggle for peace and social progress. The bold prospects for further development of Soviet society are a source of certainty and inspiration; they are a reliable support and hope of all working peoples; they offer impulses for countries of the socialist community to further strengthen their unity and joint advance.

The 26th CPSU Congress, faithful to the Leninist peace policy embarked upon after the victorious October Revolution by the proclamation of the famous and unforgettable decree on peace, stressed that for the people of all countries there is no more important question than the preservation of peace. We fully identify ourselves with that. The main defender of the peaceful life of nations and of their security is the USSR and, alongside it, the other countries of the world socialist community, unflinchingly implementing the international political line which leads to ensuring the peaceful coexistence of states with different social systems, to averting the threat of a world war and to an end of the arms race.

The struggle for strengthening peace, for further relaxation of international tension, creates for the Soviet people and also for the working people of all countries of the socialist community, the basic conditions for the fulfillment of construction tasks.

Let us recall in this connection how often Vladimir Ilich Lenin stressed that socialism brings peace to nations and that peace creates the necessary conditions for the further flowering of socialism, opens larger and broader paths for our influence. Peace efforts are especially urgent and necessary at this time, in view of the fact that qualitatively new types of mass destruction weapons, which could cause the destruction of all mankind and human civilization, are fast being developed. That is why from the rostrum of the 26th CPSU Congress again came an ardent, truly Leninist appeal to uphold peace, not to permit a nuclear conflagration, to stop the extremely dangerous arms race. This appeal is expressed in the concrete proposals aimed at healing the international situation. The initiative-filled proposals--this peace program for the 1980's which was voiced from the rostrum of the 26th congress by Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev--are an organic continuation and a development of the CPSU's peace program, taking into consideration the most burning questions of the present day. These meeting with a warm response in the world. [as received]

The socialist countries, above all, energetically support these proposals. The arms race represents a dangerous threat, primarily for all European nations. That is why it is in their innermost interest to struggle for the acceptance of effective measures to avert this threat. The implementation of the Soviet proposals to proclaim a moratorium on the stationing of new medium-range missiles in Europe, which was again mentioned at our 16th congress by Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, would be an appropriate beginning of this process. It must not be allowed that the fate and life of nations should be subject to the military-industrial complex of the United States and of the big-power hegemonists in Beijing. In the interest of nations, the governments of the relevant states should constructively approach the Soviet proposals in order to achieve mutually acceptable agreements in the name of peace and peaceful coexistence. Our party and the Czechoslovak Government will, in conformity with the will of our people and in close alliance with the USSR and other socialist countries, do everything for the maintenance of peace, in the interest of securing conditions for our historic construction task and for thwarting the plans of world reaction. [applause]

At the same time, we are firmly convinced that the socialist community, the world communist movement, the international working class, the national liberation movement and all peace forces, have sufficient strength and means to uphold peace and, at the same time, to ensure and develop the successful struggle for a further progressive development in the world.

Comrades! Lenin considered economic construction as the main sector of the struggle for communism. Already at the foundation of the party he gave it a precise, scientifically substantiated, task: to achieve a planned organization of the social production process not only to satisfy the requirements of party members, but to ensure the full well-being and free development of all members of society. As soon as the salvoes of the civil war ended, he proclaimed the slogan: Now fully to tackle the economy. He proceeded from the fact that only a mighty, modern and highly developed economy can be a firm material base for a new socialist society, the source of constant progress of the well-being of the people, a guarantee of the independence and defense capability of the socialist state. The Leninist principles of economic construction--economic planning, democratic centralism, the linking of the authority of a single leader with the participation of working people in management, the unity of material and moral impulses for work, cost-accountancy and mass socialist competition--were and are effective instruments for the development of our socialist economy too.

This is borne out by the favorable balance sheet of the development of the national economy and living standards drafted at the 16th CPCZ Congress, which set the urgent task of better utilizing the objective possibilities of national economic development, consistently to implement the long-term strategic line aimed at raising the effectiveness of production, at economy and quality of all work, at the application of results of science and research in practice.

The material resources, social and spiritual forces which we have accumulated in the course of socialist construction, and further multiplied in the period since the 15th CPCZ Congress, create a reliable foundation for the further development of our society. It is necessary to strengthen this foundation and to utilize it most effectively, said Comrade Husak at the 16th party congress. This necessitates speeding up the transition from extensive methods to new intensive methods of work. The national economy, in the stage of construction of an advanced socialist society and also in view of the international conditions of this construction, must be much more efficient.

It is necessary to subordinate everything for the sake of the intensification of the economy and the attainment of higher production--with the same or even lower costs--and above all, the application of scientific and technological progress, the improvement of planning and management and galvanizing the subjective factors for social development.

In connection with Lenin's anniversary today, it is necessary to recall how Lenin urgently demanded giving all the gains of modern science and technology to the service of building communism. This is why he initiated and organized the drafting of the first long-term economic development plan on a modern technological basis, the state plan for the electrification of Russia. This plan is still an example for tackling scientific, technological and socioeconomic tasks in total. Electrification is a basis of democracy, Lenin noted down when drafting his report for the eighth congress of the soviets. In the mutual influence between economy, technology and democracy, he saw forces, directed by the communist party, for resolving the whole complex of economic, political and spiritual problems and for the tasks of socialist development.

As a party and state official he had a highly developed sense for the new, a capacity to see at the birth of a scientific and technological idea the long-term prospects of its development and practical application. We all have to learn this Leninist approach to sciences and technology.

Vladimir Ilich Lenin regarded the working out of the plan on the basis of the latest gains of science and technology and of the scientific methods of planned organization as the principal aim in planning production tasks. He stressed that those who had higher technology, organization, discipline and the best machinery would prevail.

Today's task of linking the gains of scientific and technological revolution with the advantages of the socialist social system is the reflection of Lenin's fundamental thesis that socialism is unthinkable without technology built according to the last word in latest scientific discoveries. Lenin stressed the party aspect of theory and the all-round economic, social, political and ideological importance of sciences and technology in the process of socialist and communist construction. He stressed, and I quote: It is necessary to acquire all sciences and technology, all knowledge and skill, without which we cannot build life in a communist society. At the same time he proceeded consistently from the mission that modern sciences and technology have in the development of production and in the realization of socialist tranformations in the economy, as well as in the overall development of society, and stressed the key importance of the growth of production by way of the all-round utilization of the results of science and technology, while also improving production forces.

Of lasting validity are his words that labor productivity is, in the end, the most important key for the victory of the new social system. Capitalism created labor productivity unprecedented in socialism. [as heard] Capitalism can be and will be finally defeated when socialism creates new and much higher labor productivity. This demand is expressed in the program for raising the effectiveness of social production and the quality of labor.

At the same time he singled out the necessity and the highly socially important need of turning sciences into an all-people treasure house and of orientating them toward solving practical issues of the socialist construction of the country.

To proceed from Lenin's legacy in the processes of the socialist and communist construction means to consistently apply the Leninist idea on the invincibility and historic strength of the bond between the working class and sciences, to integrate and fight for the fusion between production and other social practice on the one hand and sciences on the other. His words that no forces of darkness will be able to stand up to the alliance of the representatives of science, proletariat and technology are even more topical now than in the past. [applause]

Conclusions about the organic links between the gains of scientific and technological revolution and the advantages of the socialist economic system, stressed at the 16th congress of our party, proceed from Lenin's legacy. Their realization requires us to pay even greater attention to the broad application of science and technology, to the development of scientific and technological progress as the prime factor of the intensification of social production and overall social life. This truly pioneering task will have to be realized on the basis of ever broader links between science and production and the upsurge of socialist working initiative in the area of the application of scientific and technological discoveries and progressive experiences in social practice.

Scientific and technological progress corresponds to the innermost interests of the working class and all working people. It can be mastered comprehensively only by the joint effort of the working class, cooperative farmers, technologists, economists, scientific workers and management workers, that is, all the participants in social production, and today also in close cooperation with the Soviet Union and the countries of the socialist community.

The raising of the effectiveness of production presupposes that we continue to improve the management of the national economy. It also presupposes that the role of the working people in this activity will grow also. We have to keep this Leninist truth constantly in mind. This is why the party's Central Committee and the federal government approved a year ago a set of measures designed to improve the planning and management of the national economy. Its main purpose is to promote the intensification of the national economy, to apply more resolutely the results of scientific and technological revolution, to encourage, by way of more effective means, effective and quality work, to create the most favorable conditions for the all-round creative activity of people in the interest of the full satisfaction of the needs of society.

The fulfillment of the principal tasks of the Seventh 5-Year Plan calls for a more active participation by the CSSR in socialist economic integration. We fully identify ourselves with the view, expressed at the 26th CPSU Congress by Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, that life itself enforces that the coordination of plans is accompanied by the coordination of economic policies. The 16th party congress voiced itself in favor of an early meeting of the leading representatives of the fraternal socialist countries who would, in the interest of the most rational combination and utilization of resources and forces, in the interest of each of our countries and the whole of the community, discuss the fundamental questions of the coordination of economic policy.

Our party is ready to contribute by its share to the full success of this meeting so that the work on the shaping of an international common cooperative of the working people, about which Vladimir Ilich Lenin spoke in December 1918, and at the same time stressed that, and I quote: Only one thing is needed to achieve this and that is that there exists a unanimous endeavor to go with open heart to this common worldwide cooperative, is filled with ever more concrete content.

On the basis of our own experiences we decidedly have this endeavor, both in the interest of the socialist community as a whole, as well as for the reason that the successful development of our internal possibilities but also with the all-round cooperation with the countries of the socialist community, in particular with the Soviet Union.

It is also necessary because of the fact that international imperialism, our class enemies, do everything to weaken the unity of the socialist community, to prevent the advance of socialism, to erode the socialist countries from within. They use all means of economic pressure, mendacious propaganda, demagogy. They incite counterrevolutionary forces and organize subversive actions. That is the way they act today toward the Polish People's Republic. We follow events in fraternal neighborly Poland with concern and we have a profound interest in ensuring that Polish communists, with the support of all true patriots, succeed in upholding the true interests of the people and the security of their homeland, to solve the problems which have accumulated and to strengthen the socialist social system. To those who try to misuse the events in Poland to stoke up antisocialist campaigns, we say that the plans of the reaction have no future! [applause]

Comrades. The exacting tasks in the eighties can be successfully mastered by us by further strengthening the CPCZ's Marxist-Leninist unity and capacity to act and by defending as the apple of our eye and constantly strengthening its closest links with the working class, with the mass of working people and by accepting the best of them into the ranks of the communists. We shall not forget for a single moment that Lenin defined the relations between the party and class as relations of mutual trust between the vanguard of the working class and laboring people, and stated that this trust can be won, preserved and strengthened only through a correct policy of the party, its bonds with the masses of working people, its art of convincing them about the correctness of that policy. We must systematically improve political-organizational and ideological-educational activity, improve cadre work, creatively develop and implement the leading principle of construction and activity of the party--democratic centralism, and the collective nature of leadership. We must develop criticism and self-criticism, combat bureaucratism and, on this basis, constantly perfect the Leninist style of party and state work. At the same time we must keep in mind the injunction voiced by Vladimir Ilich Lenin in March 1922: to supervise people and to monitor what they have actually done. (?Herein), and herein once again, and only here, resides now the heart of all work, all policy. Comrades. The spiritual wealth of the bequest of Vladimir Ilich Lenin is a boundless source of inspiration for all who have linked their fate with the socialist future of mankind. The historic victories which have been achieved, and which are being achieved by the ideas of socialism, cannot be divorced from the faithfulness of workers and communist parties to Lenin's teachings and their creative application. This faithfulness does not consist only in endorsing his ideas but consists, above all, in deeds. A divergence from Leninism in the internal life and construction of the party, in the guidance of society, leads to an impairment of the unity of the party as the fundamental prerequisite of its capacity to perform its leading role. Such is our own experience, especially in the crisis-ridden period of the years 1968 and 1969, and the experience of other fraternal parties.

For us Czechoslovak communists, Lenin always was, is and will remain the source of a boundless wealth of ideas and stimuli, an example of principledness and unity of words and deeds.

We always learned from him and the same will also apply in the future. [applause] The 16th congress of our party adopted an exacting program of construction of a developed socialist society which is a fulfillment of the ever valid Lenin's legacy. We are convinced of the correctness and realistic aspect of this program. Its fulfillment will necessitate many efforts and much selflessness and determination. The guarantee that we will achieve the set targets lies in our Communist Party of Czechoslovakia, united in a Leninist manner, cohesive and firmly linked with the people. The guarantee also lies in the strength of the work of the Czechoslovak people which is multiplied by our membership in the socialist community, by friendship and cooperation with the USSR. [applause]

Long live our best friend, the invincible Soviet Union and its Leninist communist party! [applause]

Long live our people and their revolutionary vanguard, the CPCZ! [applause]

In firm unity of the party and the people, for further successes in the construction of a developed socialist society, for the fulfillment of the conclusions of the 16th party congress! [applause]

Under the banner of Leninism, the ever living internationalist teaching, for new victories in the struggle for peace, social progress and a communist future! Let the name and work of Vladimir Ilich Lenin live forever! [applause]

CHNOUPEK MEETS WITH AFGHAN FOREIGN MINISTER

Arrival in Prague 21 Apr

LD211040 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1030 GMT 21 Apr 81

[Text] Shah Mohammad Dost, minister of foreign affairs of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, arrived today for an official friendly visit to Czechoslovakia. The guest was welcomed at Prague's Ryzyne Airport by the minister of foreign affairs, Bohuslav Chnoupek, and other representatives of our political and public life.

Review of Issues

LD212130 Prague CTK in English 1754 GMT 21 Apr 81

[Text] Prague, 21 Apr (CETEKA)--Foreign Ministers Bohuslav Chnoupek of Czechoslovakia and Shah Mohammad Dost of Afghanistan agreed in their review of bilateral and international problems here Tuesday that the broad upsurge and high level of relations between their countries helps strengthen peace and security in the world.

They stated that favourable conditions exist for further all-round development of these relations and promotion of political and economic cooperation, cooperation between social organizations and intensification of contacts in health care, education and culture.

Bohuslav Chnoupek and Shah Mohammad Dost noted that consolidation of the positions of socialism, upsurge in the struggle of the working people in capitalist countries and new victories of national liberation movements are positive factors in the present international development. However, reactionary imperialist and hegemonist circles respond by deliberately sharpening the international situation and attempting to change the existing military-strategic balance of forces in their favour. The peace program laid down by the 26th Soviet Communist Party Congress is countervailance [as received] to this destructive stand, the ministers stressed.

Bohuslav Chnoupek and Shah Mohammad Dost stated with disquiet that misuse of the so-called Afghan question continues.

They rejected the assertions that the Soviet assistance to Afghanistan is allegedly the cause of the worsening of the international atmosphere. They called for implementation of the proposals for a political settlement in the region and for normalization of relations between the Afghan Democratic Republic and its neighbours. They added that a settlement of the situation in the Persian Gulf would be facilitated by realization of the proposal made by Leonid Brezhnev during his visit to India and now supplemented with the Soviet willingness to discuss in the context of security in the Gulf also international aspects of the issues related to Afghanistan.

Evaluating the situation in the Middle East both ministers voiced support for the Soviet proposal to call an international conference for a comprehensive settlement of the problem on a realistic basis.

The ministers also stressed the importance of the Non-Aligned Movement as an influential force in international relations and spoke about Afghanistan's effort to preserve its anti-imperialist and anti-colonialist line.

The discussion was characterized by full agreement of views on all issues discussed.

The Afghan minister arrived here earlier today for an official visit at the invitation of the Czechoslovak foreign minister.

Shah Muhammad Doat laid a bouquet of flowers at the grave of Czechoslovakia's first working-class President Klement Gottwald, prominent leader of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia and the international communist movement.

He also laid a wreath at the tomb of the unknown warrior.

HUSAK RECEIVES SOVIET AMBASSADOR BOTVIN

LD220622 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1600 GMT 21 Apr 81

[Text] Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the republic, received in Prague today Aleksandr Botvin, USSR ambassador to Czechoslovakia. In the course of a cordial and friendly conversation they examined some questions of mutual cooperation between the two fraternal parties and countries.

INDRA RECEIVES APRO, HUNGARIAN DELEGATION

LD212338 Prague CTK in English 1839 GMT 21 Apr 81

[Text] Prague, 21 Apr (CETEKA)--Czechoslovak-Hungarian relations were assessed as very positive by Federal Assembly Chairman Alois Indra when he received a delegation of the Hungarian National Assembly, headed by its chairman Antal Apro, here Tuesday.

Relations between the two countries are developing intensively in all spheres, Alois Indra said, underlining the special significance of meetings between the Czechoslovak and Hungarian leaders Gustav Husak and Janos Kadar. Economic relations have also been elevated to a qualitatively higher level, in both the bilateral or multilateral CMEA framework, and cultural, sports and tourist exchanges are broad-ranging, too.

Alois Indra also reviewed the activity of the Czechoslovak Federal Assembly and elaborated on the possibilities of extending coordination between parliaments of socialist countries.

Antal Apro informed Alois Indra and other representatives of the Czechoslovak legislative assembly of the results of the 12th Congress of the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party. He focused on questions of Hungary's economic development for which further cooperation with socialist countries is very important.

Antal Apro voiced satisfaction with the development of political, economic and cultural relations between Czechoslovakia and Hungary, and mentioned examples of good cooperation between cities and industrial and agricultural enterprises of the two countries.

COLOTKA SPEAKS AT SOCIALIST AWARD CEREMONY

LD220912 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1600 GMT 21 Apr 81

[Text] Peter Colotka, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and Slovak premier, spoke today at a ceremony to mark the results of the socialist competition among the national committees of Slovakia in 1980 and in the period of the Sixth 5-Year Plan. In his speech at Bratislava Castle, he stressed the good organisational work of the national committees and of their aktivs, deputies and officials, and pointed out the contribution made by voluntary brigade work. During the past 5-year plan this contribution amounted to more than Kcs2.5 billion. He stated that the coming general elections to representative bodies will be a true expression of the will of the working class, cooperative farmers and intelligentsia and of the determination of our people to fulfill, under the leadership of the CPCZ, the exacting tasks of the 16th party congress and of the CPSL Congress.

The highest representatives of Slovak party and state bodies, Jozef Lenart, Peter Colotka and Viliam Salgovic, presented to representatives of the winning district, borough, town and local national committees honorary distinctions of the government of the Slovak Socialist Republic.

BRIEFS

AGREEMENT WITH SENEGAL--An agreement between Czechoslovakia and Senegal on cooperation in culture, science, health care and education has been signed in Dakar. The agreement provides for an exchange of information and experiences between various institutions and institutes, exchange visits, grants of bursaries as well as for cooperation between press agencies, radio and television of the two countries. [Text] [Prague Domestic Service in Czech 0230 GMT 18 Apr 81 LD]

VISITING NICARAGUAN DELEGATION--A delegation of the Sandinist Federation of the Working People of Nicaragua (CST) led by Olga Avilez Lopper, CST secretary for international contacts, arrived in Prague on Friday at the invitation of the Central Council of Trade Unions (URO). The guests were received by URO secretary Viliam Kozik. [Text] [Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 11 Apr 81 p 8 AU]

SLOVAK DEPUTY MINISTER DIES--Imrich Mikus, Slovak deputy minister of culture, has died in Bratislava at the age of 54. [Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 14 Apr 81 p 2 AU]

SPRING SOWING PROGRESS--In the CSSR to date, sugar beets have been sown on almost 90 percent of the planned area and spring cereals on almost 95 percent. [Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 15 Apr 81 p 1 AU]

AMENDMENT OF ECONOMIC CODE--In Prague on 14 April, the CSSR Government's legislative council discussed the draft of principles of a law which changes and amends the economic code. The aim of the amendment is to ensure the implementation of the Set of Measures for Improving the Planned Management of National Economy after 1980. [Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 15 Apr 81 p 2 AU]

COAL EXTRACTION--Despite very adverse weather conditions, the brown coal mines and briquette works in Sokolov fulfilled the March plan 101.6 percent, extracting 30,919 tons of coal over and above the plan. The total extraction figure for March is 1,876,000 tons. The figure for the entire first quarter of 1981 is 5,770,411 tons; that is, 28 percent of the annual plan. [Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 2 Apr 81 p 1 AU]

RECENT EVENTS 'UNDERMINE' PZPR'S LEADING ROLE

LD211434 East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 1400 GMT 21 Apr 81

[Text] Marxist-Leninist forces in the Polish People's Republic are assessing with great concern some recent events and developments which, in their estimation, further undermine the role of the PZPR as the leading force and given even greater scope to the counter-revolutionary forces in the country. An ADN correspondent's report from Warsaw refers in this connection to a meeting of members and former members of the PZPR in Torun. It is significant, it is stated, that it was attended by prominent Solidarity leaders.

Almost at the same time in Poland the Solidarity leadership appealed to the public with so-called program theses. Contrary to their earlier protestations of not seeking a political role, the Solidarity leadership's claim is literally postulated in these theses: There is no other social force in Poland which can here replace it. There is no turning back on the path which we have chosen.

ADN states that the main enemy to be affected by the strikes organized by Solidarity is the socialist state.

FUNERAL SERVICE FOR GRUENEBERG HELD IN BERLIN

Honecker Attendance

LD211358 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1119 GMT 21 Apr 81

[Excerpt] Berlin: At a funeral service in the SED Central Committee building in Marx-Engels Platz in Berlin the Central Committee, the People's Chamber, the Council of State, the Council of Ministers and the National Council of the National Front of the GDR on Tuesday bade farewell to Gerhard Grueneberg, longtime member of the Politboro and secretary of the SED Central Committee who died on 10 April.

Taking their place in the front rows were, together with his close relatives, Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State, as well as other members of the collective of the SED party leadership in which Gerhard Grueneberg had worked for decades.

Paul Verner Eulogy

DW211316 East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 1110 GMT 21 Apr 81

[Speech by SED Politburo member Paul Verner at the funeral ceremony for the late SED Politburo member Gerhard Grueneberg--live or recorded in East Berlin]

[Text] Dear Comrade Elli Grueneberg, dear Comrades Wilfried and Gerd, dear family members, dear comrades and friends:

It is with deep emotion and mourning that we, at this hour, bid farewell to Gerhard Grueneberg, your loving companion in life, your faithfully providing father, our comrade and fellow fighter. After serious illness, death tore him from our midst, from a life full of struggle and work. To all of us it is difficult to resign ourselves to the irrevocable. We assure you, dear Comrade Elli, you, Wilfried and Gerd, and the other family members, of our sincere sympathy. Your sorrow over Gerhard Grueneberg's much too premature death is the sorrow of the communist, of all working people of the German Democratic Republic and in particular of the LPG peasants, of the farm and forestry workers.

He took as his very personal concern their interests and expectations pertaining to the development of our worker-peasant power. The SED and the GDR people lose in Gerhard Grueneberg a steadfast, upright communist true to his principles, a man who contributed with body and soul to the emergence and the flourishing of the first socialist state on German soil.

He was among the architects of the antifascist-democratic order and our worker-peasant state in which the ideas of Marx, Engels and Lenin are being creatively applied. Our party and our people have lost in Gerhard Grueneberg a fighting comrade who did not know anything more lofty than to serve the interests of the worker class, the class of the LPG peasants and the weal of the whole people, the cause of socialism and peace.

Uncompromisingly he mustered his political work and his personal life for the most just cause, for the ideals of communism. He excelled by his Marxist-Leninist firmness, his great energy, his comradely deportment toward the people, his readiness to help, and last but not least his never failing optimism. The most outstanding features of communist Gerhard Grueneberg included his close alliance with the people. He firmly stood in life on his two feet. Evidence of this are the many meetings and gathering with working people from all strata of our people, but above all with LPG peasants, workers of agriculture and forestry, and members of the intelligentsia among whom he enjoyed a great prestige.

He was a loyal son of his people and was highly respected by his people. He embodied the activities of a communist which are inseparably linked with the life of the people. The words with which he addressed leading cadres of socialist agriculture shortly before his death sound like a [word indistinct]. Our work, he said, must be marked by a profound penetration of the decisions of the party, so as to be able on this basis to give the LPG peasants a clear answer to their questions, to consult them, and to solve the tasks in close cooperation with them. Such a work on the basis is in keeping with the responsibility of a member of any organ of the worker-peasant power.

Gerhard Grueneberg was born on 29 August 1921 in Lehnin, Belzig Kreis, as the son of a communist worker family. He learned the vocation of a bricklayer, and thanks to his upbringing in his parents' home and as a result of his own experience in the capitalist exploiter society he found his way to the organized workers movement. In early 1946 he joined the Communist Party. He developed into a respected, meritorious functionary of the workers movement in the ranks of fighting league. Still young in years he fought in the foremost ranks in the antifascist-democratic reconstruction after the smashing of fascism by the glorious Soviet Army; and the stations in his life testify to this.

To begin with Gerhard Grueneberg worked as a bricklayer, then as a new teacher in Oranienburg. He was one of those who actively cleared the road for our youth toward an education in the spirit of peace, social progress and international solidarity. Gerhard Grueneberg was an ardent advocate of the revolutionary unity of the worker class. After the KPD-SPD merger he was elected organizational manager of the Oranienburg town organization of the SED. The party recognized early his grandiose political and organizational talents and charged him with responsible positions.

Owing to the confidence which the members vested in him he was elected joint chairman, and subsequently first secretary, of the Kreis Gubca executive board, secretary of the Brandenburg land executive board, and first secretary of the Frnakfurt-Oder Bezirk SED executive board. He was a deputy of the Bezirk assembly and a member of the People's Chamber to his dying day.

At the fifth party congress in 1958 the delegates elected him a member of the Central Committee which assigned to him the responsible post of a secretary of the Central Committee. In December 1959 Gerhard Gruneberg became candidate member, and in September 1966 member, of the Politburo of the SED Central Committee.

All of us, his family and his fighting comrades, are aware that Gerhard Grueneberg fulfilled his party duties and missions diligently and full of responsibility, with a great deal of patience and understanding. It was with revolutionary passion that he carried out his duties as a member of the Politburo and secretary of the Central Committee. Gerhard Grueneberg's merits in the collective of the party leadership in the preparation in implementation of the Marxist-Leninist agricultural policy of our party will remain unforgotten always.

Proceeding from the generally valid inevitabilities of socialist revolution his actions were determined by the firm conviction that a socialist social system also includes socialist production conditions in the countryside. Gerhard Grueneberg was one of those who creatively applied the Leninist cooperative plan to the concrete conditions in the GDR and put it into practice in conformity with the working farmers. Thus he worked untiringly for the consolidation of the alliance of the worker class with the working farmers as the political basis of the socialist state power and for the transition of our agriculture to the tracks of socialism.

To him this always was a revolutionary process of marching forward. The successful agricultural policy of the SED, and also the beginnings of an agriculture producing in an industry-like manner along the lines of our party's program were essentially shaped by his share as well. Thus, to his last hour he helped prepare our 10th party congress.

Never sparing himself, Gerhard Grueneberg consistently worked for the international prestige of the GDR and for the cause of proletarian internationalism. He always fought with determination against all anticommunist, anti-Soviet and nationalist slander of real socialism by its enemies. With an ardent heart he advocated the fraternal alliance of the SED and of the GDR with the CPSU and the country of Lenin. Restlessly he worked for the development of close, friendly relations with the fraternal parties and fraternal countries of the socialist community.

The GDR is known and held in esteem as a country of active solidarity among the peoples and states which have liberated themselves from the imperialist colonial yoke and which are struggling for their national independence--as the representatives of these countries expressed it at the 10th party congress. Gerhard Grueneberg has reaped lasting merits in this through his personal efforts. On behalf of the general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, Comrade Erich Honecker, he carried out responsible missions in Arab countries. As the representative of our party and our state he enjoyed high esteem in the struggle for national independence, peace, and security, against neocolonialism, Zionism and racism.

At the 10th party congress, for which Gerhard Grueneberg had been elected a delegate, we definitely set great tasks for ourselves. By implementing the decisions of our party's supreme forum we continue to shape the advanced socialist society in our country and thus create fundamental prerequisites for the gradual transition to communism. The communist ideals, which also were the ideals of Gerhard Grueneberg, become more and more reality in life.

Dear Comrade Elli, dear family members, dear comrades and friends, there is no telling how hard all of us have been struck by the loss of having to do without Gerhard's cooperation, his advice and his deeds henceforth. In his closest circle of friends Gerhard Grueneberg often talked about his family, about his wife Elli, about his children both of whom he brought up as good communists and fellow fighters in our common cause, and the grandchildren whose life and development he held deeply at heart. He often talked about the happiness which he personally enjoyed through his family.

Dear Comrade Elli, dear children, take along with you in this difficult hour of farewell the certainty that the worker class, the LPG peasants and the whole people of the GDR share your sorrow and will always stand by your side. We bid farewell to a true human being and communist, to our fighting Comrade Gerhard Grueneberg. At this hour of deep mourning we thank him for all that he has given the party, the people and our socialist fatherland. This will also remain unforgotten forever, and thus our Gerhard will continue to live in our memory and in our hearts.

inexorable death has torn an outstanding comrade, good friend and valiant fellow fighter from our midst. Yet the work to which he dedicated his life remains alive forever in the work of our party for the interests of the worker class and for the weal of the people. We intend to, and will, continue persistently and unshakably to work and fight for the bloom and development of the GDR, for the most noble cause of mankind, for peace, socialism and communism.

We will always hold our friend and Comrade Gerhard Grueneberg in honorable remembrance.

CUBA'S AIMEIDA ENDS VISIT TO GDR, DEPARTS

FL211618 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1500 GMT 21 Apr 81

[Text] Berlin--Juan Almeida Bosque, member of the PCC Politburo and vice president of the Cuban Council of State, has departed Berlin bound for Havana. Almeida, who together with a PCC delegation attended the 10th SED Congress in Berlin, was seen off at the airport by SED Politburo member Harry Tisch, GDR Council of Ministers Deputy Chairman Gerhard Weiss and Cuban ambassador to that country Julio Garcia Olivera.

HONECKER CONGRATULATES 'ARAFAT ON REELECTION

LD220858 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1703 GMT 21 Apr 81

[Text] Berlin, 21 Apr (ADN)--General secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State Erich Honecker has conveyed the warmest of good wishes to Yasir 'Arafat on his reelection as chairman of the PLO Executive Committee.

"Together with these congratulations I express the profound conviction, reaffirmed at the 10th SED Congress, that the just struggle of the Palestinian people for the implementation of their national rights, including the right to form an independent state, will triumph in spite of the intensified machinations by imperialist and other reactionary forces."

Erich Honecker assured Yasir 'Arafat of the GDR people's solidarity with the cause of the Palestinian people and their sole legitimate representative, the PLO.

FISCHER GREETS NONALIGNED MEETING IN ALGIERS

LD161536 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1359 GMT 16 Apr 81

[Text] Berlin, 16 Apr (ADN)--The GDR notes with increasing anxiety that the peace-endangering policies of the South African apartheid regime daily pay scant regard to the will of the overwhelming majority of world public opinion and disregard all efforts to achieve peace and stability in southern Africa. This is stated in a greetings address from GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer to the chairman of the extraordinary meeting of the coordinating office of the nonaligned countries which is currently taking place in Algiers.

The greetings address, which contains the warm greetings and sincere wishes of the GDR Government for successful discussions, also says: The most recent experiences have clearly confirmed that the policy of appeasement which continues to be conducted by certain powers toward the racists in South Africa, encourages the Botha regime to continue its violent activities.

The German Democratic Republic stands for a speedy and just solution to the Namibia problem on the basis of the UN Security Council decisions, says the greetings address. A solution to the problem of Namibia can only be achieved when the Republic of South Africa is forced to abandon its illegal occupation of Namibia and when its allies cease their continuing support for this regime.

The German Democratic Republic therefore demands the imposition of comprehensive sanctions against the Republic of South Africa in accordance with Article 7 of the UN Charter, including an oil embargo and a strengthening of the arms embargo.

In conclusion, Foreign Minister Fischer gave an assurance that the German Democratic Republic will continue, as in the past, to give its disinterested support to SWAPO, the only legitimate representative of the people of Namibia.

HUSAK, KADAR, KIM IL-SONG GREET HONECKER

LD2209361 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1719 GMT 21 Apr 81

[Text] Berlin, 21 Apr (ADN)--CPCZ General Secretary Gustav Husak has sent sincere good wishes to Erich Honecker on his reelection as general secretary of the SED Central Committee. He expresses "the firm determination of Czechoslovak communists to further strengthen the relations of friendship and cooperation of our fraternal parties for the benefit of our peoples, and in the interests of further triumphs of the cause of socialism, peace and progress."

A message received from MSZMP First Secretary Janos Kadar says: "I wish you good health and success in your responsible work for the prosperity of the GDR, and the deepening of cooperation between our two parties and peoples, for the great cause of peace and socialism."

General secretary of the Korean Workers Party Central Committee Kim Il-song expressed his conviction "that the traditional relations of friendship and cooperation between our parties and the peoples of both countries will be continued, strengthened and developed in the joint struggle against imperialism and for the triumph of socialism and communism."

SED CENTRAL COMMITTEE 1981 MAY DAY SLOGANS

AU2209011 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 20 Apr 81 p 1

["Slogans of the SED Central Committee on 1 May 1981"]

[Text] 1. Long live May Day, the fighting day of the international workers class!
2. Under the banner of Marxism-Leninism forward to new successes in the struggle for peace and socialism!
3. In tested unity of party and people we fulfill the decisions of the 10th SED congress!
4. Forward on the course of the 10th party congress! For the further shaping of the developed socialist society in the GDR!
5. With the strength of the people for the welfare of the people!
6. Greetings and thanks to all working people, the builders of socialism in the GDR!
7. On 14 June we vote for our good policy of peace, growth, prosperity and stability!
8. Elections on 14 June--our vote for the candidates of the national front of the GDR!
9. On 14 June 1981 our unanimous profession of faith in our socialist fatherland!
10. Firm alliance with the Soviet Union--foundation of our successful advance!
11. Our full support to the peace initiative of the 26th CPSU congress!
12. We greet the peoples of the fraternal socialist countries!
13. For the continued strengthening of the unity and cohesion of the community of socialist states!
14. Under the SED's leadership further advance on the tested course of the main task, the unity of economic and social policy!
15. High increase of labor productivity--basic prerequisite for further progress in town and countryside!
16. Scientific-technical progress in the service of the people--asset of socialism!
17. Long live the FDGB!
18. Our answer to the 10th SED Congress! High performances in socialist competition!
19. High performance growth through rising labor productivity, effectiveness and quality--everything for the benefit of the people and for peace!
20. To work, learn and live in a socialist way--a matter of honor for our working collectives!

21. Lowering of material expenditure and costs of production--a commandment of socialist economic management!
22. Higher refinement of raw materials and materials--the key to greater work effectivness!
23. Microelectronics, robot technology and new technologies--prerequisite for a strong rationalization impetus!
24. Workers, scientists, engineers! With creative achievements forward to top accomplishments in research and production!
25. Innovators and inventors! Your ideas and deeds for more modern technologies and greater economic growth!
26. Building workers! Implement the housing construction program with high effectiveness and with high quality!
27. Cooperative peasants. For the benefit of the people--to produce more, better and cheaper on every field, in every stable!
28. Workers of the socialist agriculture, forestry and foodstuff industries! With low expenditures, high results in producing raw materials and foodstuffs!
29. Working people in trade! Reliable supply of the population--your contribution to strengthening socialism!
30. Health and social service workers! Healthy people enjoying life--our humanist goal!
31. Working people in transportation and communications! Ensure high quality and effectiveness in transport and communication services!
32. Scientists! Students! Highest level in teaching, research and studying for safeguarding scientific-technical progress!
33. Teachers and instructors! The communist education of youth--the purpose and content of your work!
34. Writers and artists! Enrich our socialist national culture with new works!
35. Athletes! Accomplish high sports performance to the glory of our socialist fatherland!
36. Girls and boys! Strengthen the FDJ--the militant reserve of the party! Forward to the 11th FDJ Parliament.
37. Young and Thaelmann Pioneers! We greet you--the youngest helpers of the party!
38. Women and mothers! Our thanks for your great achievements in your jobs and your family!
39. Members of the National People's Army and the GDR border troops! United with the comrades in arms--always vigilant and combat-ready!
40. Members of the protection and security organs! All strength for the further reliable protection of socialist achievements!
41. Members of the militia of the workers class! Your commitment to strengthen and protect our worker-peasant power!
42. Fraternal militant greetings to the communist and workers parties throughout the world!
43. Long live and strengthen the unity of action of the international workers class in the struggle for peace, democracy and socialism!
44. For peace and disarmament, against the imperialist policy of aggression!
45. Against the NATO missile plans! Put an end to the imperialist intensified armament!
46. Greetings to the DKP, which courageously and unwaveringly struggles for the interest of the FRG working people!
47. Greetings to the SEW, the champion of the interests of the people in West Berlin!
48. Our fraternal greetings and our solidarity to the heroic peoples of Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea!
49. Solidarity support to the people of Afghanistan in the struggle to defend their revolution!
50. Solidarity greetings to the peoples of Angola, Mozambique, Ethiopia, the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen and all other liberated countries which are advancing along the path of national independence and socialist progress!
51. Solidarity support to the liberation struggle of the peoples in Namibia and South Africa!
52. Solidarity with the Arab peoples and the PLO in their struggle for a just and lasting peace in the Middle East!
53. Solidarity with the peoples of Latin America who are struggling against imperialism and reaction!
54. Our fraternal solidarity for socialist Cuba!
55. Our solidarity greetings to the fighting peoples of Nicaragua and El Salvador!
56. We demand freedom for all communists and patriots languishing in reaction's dungeons!
57. Long live proletarian internationalism!

JAGIELSKI, ARISTOV MARK SOVIET TREATY ANNIVERSARY

Kania Meets With Shitikov

LD211344 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1300 GMT 21 Apr 81

[Text] Stanislaw Kania, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, met today with Aleksey Shitikov, head of the USSR Supreme Soviet Council of the Union and chairman of the Central Board [zarzad] of the Soviet-Polish Friendship Society, who is visiting Poland. Stefan Olszowski, member of the Politburo and secretary of the party Central Committee, and Stanislaw Wronski, chairman of the Central Board of the Polish-Soviet Friendship Society, took part in the meeting.

Aleksey Shitikov has come to Poland in connection with celebrations marking the 36th anniversary of the Polish-Soviet treaty of mutual friendship and cooperation.

Jagielski, Shitikov at Concert

LD211832 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 21 Apr 81

[Unattributed report from ceremonial concert held in Warsaw's Teatr Polski on 21 April to mark the anniversary of the Soviet-Polish treaty of friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance]

[Text] Today is the 36th anniversary of the signing by Poland and the Soviet Union of the treaty of friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance. On this occasion, a ceremonial concert was held in the afternoon at the Teatr Polski in Warsaw. It was organized by the All-Polish Committee of the Front of National Unity [OKFJN] and the Central Board of the Polish-Soviet Friendship Society.

Those attending the concert included veterans of the working class movement, representatives of the work enterprises and institutions of Warsaw, young people, and representatives of social organizations including activists of the Polish-Soviet Friendship Society. Also present were members of the highest party and state authorities: Kazimierz Barcikowski, Stefan Olszowski, Emil Wojtaszek, Jerzy Ozdowski, as well as Warsaw administrators Stanislaw Kociolek and Jerzy Majewski. Also participating in the ceremonial concert was Boris Aristov, Soviet ambassador in Poland, and the delegation of the Soviet-Polish Friendship Society headed by Aleksey Shitikov, member of the CPSU Central Committee, chairman of the Council of the Union of the USSR Supreme Soviet and chairman of the Central Board of the Soviet-Polish Friendship Society. Also present were the representatives of the Northern Group of Soviet Forces.

After the playing of the national anthems of Poland and the USSR, Mieczyslaw Jagielski, member of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo and deputy premier, took the floor.

Jagielski Speech at Meeting

LD211920 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 21 Apr 81

[Speech by PZPR Politburo member and Deputy Premier Mieczyslaw Jagielski at ceremonial concert held in Warsaw's Teatr Polski on 21 April to mark the anniversary of the Soviet-Polish treaty of friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance--recorded]

[Text] Esteemed participants of the meeting. Every year, in April, our thoughts are directed to the anniversary of the birth of Vladimir Lenin, leader of the first socialist revolution in the world, and to the anniversary of the signing of the Polish-Soviet treaty of friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance. The fact that these two anniversaries coincide is symbolic. The signature of Vladimir Lenin under the decree which, in 1918, annulled the partition treaties, created the international conditions for the recovery of Polish independence and the rebirth of the independent existence of our nation as a state. Less than 30 years later, the Red Army and the People's Armed Forces of Poland brought freedom to our fatherland.

The treaty entered into in 1945 opened a new chapter in the relations between our countries. This historic act has become the guarantee of the sovereignty, security and development of People's Poland which gained a reliable and mighty ally.

The new Polish-Soviet relations are the fulfillment of the ideological inheritance of generations of Polish and Russian revolutionaries and democrats, and a continuation of the tradition of joint struggle of the Polish and Russian proletariat, as expressed in the revolution of 1905-07 and the participation of thousands of Poles in the October Revolution of 1917.

Lenin's anniversary also prompts more extensive reflections. For 64 years the world has been changing under the influence of Lenin's thoughts. The source of its great strength is the universal values of social progress by which, taking into account the specific nature of historical experiences of their own nations, the world's communist and workers' parties are guided. The application of Leninist ideas--basing on them the creative, independent development and the social thought of the party; concern for the conformity of practice with revolutionary principles, for the unity of words and deeds, for conditions for successful solution of the complex tasks of the construction of socialism and its effective defense against attacks by the opponents of socialism, which the working class and all progressive forces of the Polish nation are deeply attached to; and their conviction that there is no feasible alternative to socialism--have found their expression in the policy of socialist renewal defined in the resolutions of the sixth and subsequent plenary sessions of the PZPR Central Committee.

The implementation and victory of that policy, which the Ninth PZPR Congress will put into a concrete program (?for) overcoming the crisis and eliminating the threats to the system of government, (?has strengthened) our state and its places in the community of socialist countries.

Esteemed gathering! The April agreement, concluded 36 years ago when the war was still on and bloody battles were being fought at the approaches to Berlin, belongs to those international documents whose significance goes beyond the traditional framework of international documents.

It became an essential factor in molding a new political shape of Europe and a peaceful order on our continent, and at the same time became a signpost of the general orientation in the policy of our country, an ideal of the highest order for our national and state existence.

The July manifesto, as well as the April treaty originating from its programmatic ideas, are the historic documents determining the appearance of Poland as a state with a new system, with just borders, a country living in peace and friendship with all its neighbors.

The Soviet Union was first to support, with all force, the demands for restoring the western and northern territories to the homeland. We owe it to the Soviet Union that the Potsdam Agreements fulfilled our striving for something of such fundamental importance for the Polish nation. The objective of both signatories of the April agreement was to arrange good-neighborly, brotherly relations between allies, answering the interests of the nations of Poland and the Soviet Union.

Both countries have firmly expressed the will to consolidate and develop all-round cooperation based, as the agreement says, on the precepts of mutual respect for independence and sovereignty. The alliance concluded at a turning point in our history has opened new horizons for Poland's foreign policy.

We have departed from the state of isolation, we have ceased to depend on the changing schemings of the Western powers. The inviolability of the Odra-Nysa border, which is of key importance for the Polish raison d'etat, has been recognized by the Soviet Union as a basic problem of international relations.

Both countries have recognized the inviolability of the western border of Poland as one of the fundamental conditions for peace and security on the European Continent. This condition has been met by the Zgorzelec agreement with the GDR, and confirmed 20 years later in agreements signed with the FRG by the Soviet Union and the Polish People's Republic.

These facts have been sanctioned by the signature of all the participants in the Helsinki Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe. A few weeks ago, a constructive appeal for building a world without wars, for maintaining and continuing the process of detente, for the development of international relations based on mutual trust and equal security of all parties, could be heard yet again a few weeks ago from the rostrum of the 26th CPSU Congress.

The 26th congress confirmed yet again, through the words of Comrade Leonid Brezhnev, the essence of the Soviet Union's foreign policy: not an armaments race but its checking; not confrontation but the preservation and broadening of detente; not threats and blackmail but peaceful dialogue; not provocation of conflicts but their prevention; not restriction of relations between East and West but an ever wider, mutually advantageous, cooperation.

All this fully corresponds to the interests of the Polish nation and state. Evidence of this is the resolution of the PZPR adopted at the Ninth Central Committee Plenum and the resolution passed by the Sejm Commission for Foreign Affairs, which gave full support to the trends and initiatives contained in the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress.

At the forum of the Madrid meeting, Poland renewed the proposals for convening in Warsaw a conference on military detente and disarmament in Europe, and has welcomed with appreciation the USSR's readiness to widen the confidence building measures. We are interested in halting the nuclear armaments race in Europe. Public opinion demands the renouncing or destruction of new types of U.S. nuclear missiles in some countries of West Europe.

Today, when the achievements of detente are threatened by new dangers, we see yet again that the more difficult the international situation becomes and the more active the cold war forces are, the greater is the importance of consolidating the Polish-Soviet alliance and the unity of the socialist community.

The agreement concluded 36 years ago expresses the conviction that it will serve the cause of the successful economic development of both countries. Reality has confirmed this. The Soviet Union came to our assistance during the most difficult post-war years. The Soviet people, themselves fighting against extraordinary difficulties, have supported the rebuilding of our economy which was completely destroyed in the war years.

During the following period the supplies of Soviet technology became a major factor in the industrialization of our country, in lifting it out of economic backwardness. Economic cooperation with the Soviet Union, which possesses a vast economical, scientific and technological potential as well as enormous raw material resources, has accelerated Poland's economic development.

Relying on Soviet loans and supplies, Poland has expanded its iron, steel and copper metallurgy. This was the beginning of contemporary mechanization, aviation and our shipbuilding industry, the power industry, rolling stock production, the petrochemical and chemical industries, as well as many other sectors of industry.

In all, the Soviet Union participated in the construction and expansion of more than 220 large industrial enterprises, supplying plant and machines, training technical personnel, widening scientific and research cooperation. We import from the Soviet Union important quantities of raw materials, above all oil which meets over 80 percent of our demand, iron ore--nearly 80 percent, cotton--over 70 percent, natural gas--100 percent, potassium fertilizers--over 70 percent. We pay for this with deliveries of Polish products of the engineering industry, the export of complete industrial projects, products of the textile and chemical industries, as well as other goods.

All this is based on a system of prices which are binding between CEMA countries. These prices are subject to periodical revision, in relation to world prices. However, they are free from speculation and the ups and downs dictated by a changing state of affairs. Today, more than one third of Poland's foreign trade is with the Soviet Union. Its structure is advantageous for us. The economic organisms of the two countries are closely tied together and supplement each other.

The constantly widening cooperation serves well the interests and needs of the two countries and constitutes a strong link in the process of economic integration within the CEMA framework.

At a time of increasing and exceptionally complex economic difficulties in our country, the value of these processes for Poland can be seen with particular clarity.

I should like to stress our gratitude for the aid extended to us by the Soviet Union in the present particularly difficult period. At the end of 1980 and the beginning of 1981 we have received $465 million [currency as heard] in credits in the shape of nonrepayable aid.

We received $620 million [currency as heard] in financial credits. We received R614 million [currency as heard] in financial credits. We used this aid, among other things, to purchase crops and to ease our payments' difficulties with capitalist countries. Moreover, the Soviet Union expressed its consent to our mutual trade balance being negative for us during this period which is so particularly difficult for Poland.

In 1980, this balance amounted to R640 million. It is planned that this year it will amount to more than R1 billion. For us, this decision is extraordinarily convenient. Complete and punctual Soviet deliveries to Poland, arising from the trade protocols, as well as the fact that the Soviet Union has consented to receiving incomplete planned Polish deliveries agreed upon beforehand, deserves emphasis.

Moreover, at the end of 1980 and during 1981, the Soviet Union ensured us, on favorable terms, additional deliveries of goods worth R240 million. Emphasizing the enormous importance of good will shown to us by the allies in tangible material values, one has, nevertheless, to state with all openness, that additional forms of aid can only be of an ad hoc nature. It is essential to do all we can to return our economy to normal. We should, therefore, gather our forces and energy to mobilize the whole of our economy, to lift it out of the crisis and to rebuild our position as a partner who does not only avail himself of aid but is also able to reciprocate.

This is one of our party's main aims; it is one of the fundamental goals of the government and all patriotic forces.

Further development of Polish-Soviet cooperation is reflected in the program provisions for the ninth congress. Agreements on raw materials and materials will be implemented. Among others, they pertain to Poland's participation in the development of the raw materials base in the Soviet Union and to embarking upon new enterprises of this type on the basis of financial autonomy [na podstawie rachunku ekonomicznego]. Agreements on specialization and production cooperation will be developed. They will encompass new economic regions. We see possibilities for broad cooperation in the chemical, engineering, steel and construction materials industries. This will make it possible to better utilize the production potential of these industries, to develop machinery and equipment, and to complete the construction of certain projects. Relevant work is underway in this direction. Our plans provide for a deepening of Polish-Soviet scientific-technological cooperation. More technological progress and better management efficiency will result from this. In overcoming current difficulties, we should concentrate, over the next few years, on strengthening Poland's position within CEMA.

Today, when international conditions of economic management are becoming more complicated, development of various forms of socialist economic integration becomes, naturally enough, an even more important precondition for the development of CEMA and each of its member states alike.

The specialization and coproduction, the coordination of economic plans, the development of trade, the implementation of long-term target programs and other joint undertakings could and should assist in resolving difficult problems related to the economic development of our countries.

Esteemed gathering! The term friendship has deep human content. It pertains to people and it is by them that it is implemented. We know and value the Soviet people. We know what a difficult road they have covered, what they lived through and what they have achieved. We know of their fortitude, perseverance and ability to create great things.

All the more wholeheartedly we greet them today, commemorating solemnly the anniversary of the signing of the Polish-Soviet friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance treaty, we direct from here--from Warsaw, from throughout Poland--fraternal words to the CPSU and its Central Committee, to the Government of the Soviet Union, to all the Soviet peoples.

We wish our friends, throughout the great land of the soviets, successful implementation of the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and further successes in the development of the fatherland in the struggle for peace and social progress in the world.

Long live the brotherly friendship between the peoples of Poland and the Soviet Union! [no applause heard]

May the unity of the countries of the socialist community strengthen! [applause]

Long live peace and socialism! [applause]

Aristov 'Confident'

LD212012 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 21 Apr 81

[Speech by Soviet Ambassador to Poland Boris Aristov at ceremonial concert held in Warsaw's Tatr Polski on 21 April to mark the anniversary of the Soviet-Polish treaty of friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance--recorded in Russian with superimposed Polish translation]

[Text] Esteemed comrades and friends! On this day 36 years ago, the treaty of friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance between the Soviet Union and the Polish People's Republic was signed. The ceremony today, organized by the National Unity Front and the Polish-Soviet Friendship Society, is seen by us as a sign of the feelings of friendship toward the Soviet people on the part of Polish communists, the working class, the peasants, the intelligentsia, young people, veterans of war and labor, and soldiers of the Polish Army.

Another important date lends a particular significance to that event: The celebrations of the 111th anniversary of the birth of Vladimir Lenin, the great thinker and revolutionary and great friend of Poland. Soviet-Polish unity is a practical embodiment of the Leninist idea of the mutual bonds between Russia and Poland in the struggle for socialism, freedom and independence.

May I be permitted, on this ceremonial day of our joint holiday, to warmly greet you and congratulate you and convey to the representatives of the Warsaw community and all working people of the Polish People's Republic the most sincere greetings and best wishes for success in the building of socialism on Polish soil.

In the speech by Comrade Jagielski, member of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Polish People's Republic, stress was laid on the historic significance of the Soviet-Polish treaty for the destinies of our nations and on the (?enduring) value of the great Leninist ideas and their profound influence on all processes of revolutionary development in the contemporary period.

We are grateful to the PZPR Central Committee and to the Politburo for the high assessment of the domestic and foreign policy of the CPSU and of the all-round, fruitful activity of Comrade Leonid Brezhnev in strengthening the socialist community and consolidating peace and international friendship. Soviet communists welcomed with great satisfaction the PZPR Central Committee's high assessment of the results of the 26th CPSU Congress, and of the domestic and foreign policy of our party, a policy aimed at the further development and consolidation of the power of the socialist community.

Looking back at the path we have traveled together, we can say with full justification that Soviet-Polish friendship has stood the test of time. We all know well that the path to our fraternal alliance was no easy one. Not in diplomats' studies, Leonid Brezhnev said, but on the battlefields of the great liberation struggle was the treaty made which was to become a turning-point in relations between the Soviet Union and Poland. The Great October, the ideas of Vladimir Lenin, and the self-sacrificing efforts of Soviet and Polish communists illuminated like a bright beacon the path to our friendship and all-round cooperation.

The lasting foundation of the fraternal alliance between our nations was laid in the common struggle against Hitlerite fascism.

Our victory over the most vicious enemy of humanity and the brotherhood-in-arms born of joint struggle have ensured unification of the traditionally [rozeujie] Polish lands and have become the unfailing guarantee of the security of the Polish borders and serve well the cause of peace and socialism. The sacrifices born in the war make it our duty to be vigilant and not to forgive those who are trying to disturb peace and calm and to weaken our great alliance.

On the basis of the fraternal assistance, without profit, of the Soviet Union, the Polish nation under the leadership of the PZPR created modern industry by its selfless work in the years of people's power, renewed old towns and built new towns, and enriched Polish culture.

The People's Republic of Poland, as an equal member of the socialist community and an active participant of CEMA and the Warsaw Pact organization, makes a significant contribution to the development of the international division of labor and plays an important role in the strengthening of peace and security. The past decades have brought the nations of the Soviet Union and Poland closer, bonded them by the common ideas of socialism and brotherhood, and made them cohesive in the joint struggle for peace and social progress.

The achievements of socialism in Poland are obvious and impressive, and are permanent and unshakable. At the same time, the enemies of People's Poland are attempting to take advantage of the temporary difficulties and various misfortunes and errors in order to attack socialism.

The Polish working people and the working class counter them with their high ideological awareness and faithfulness to the ideals of socialism. Expressing the will of the Soviet communists and the whole Soviet nation at the 26th CPSU Congress, our internationalistic solidarity with the PZPR, with the working people in Poland, in your struggle to overcome the crisis and the inviolability of the achievements of socialism have been clearly declared.

Every step, every action undertaken in fraternal Poland to strengthen socialism is received with understanding in the Soviet Union. It is absolutely obvious that the aim of the attacks on socialism is, most of all, to undermine the friendship between Poland and the Soviet Union, to weaken the socialist community and to break it up from inside. Our enemies should know, however, that such attempts are bound to fail. Polish communists, the working class, the working people--as stated from the rostrum of the highest forum of our party--can fully rely on their friends and allies. The Soviet people are convinced that the Polish nation and the Polish communists--who have given proof of real heroism, resilience and persistence in the construction of the new society and creation of the material and technological base of socialism, supporting themselves on the fundamental ideas of Marxism-Leninism--will manage, under the leadership of the PZPR, to resolve the complicated tasks and to ensure that the country comes out of the crisis.

The Ninth PZPR Extraordinary Congress should become an important event in strengthening the foundations of socialism and its enormous achievements.

Comrades! Throughout all the years of our cooperation, the CPSU and the PZPR have been consistently implementing the ideas and principles of the treaty, regardless of the field of activity (?concerned). The creative role of our friendship and mutual aid is apparent everywhere. In the economic field, it is large-scale cooperation in creating and reconstructing production capacity, industrial coproduction of the most complex modern machinery and installations; in the field of science and technology it is the joint solution of great scientific and technological problems, which also include problems connected with conquering space. In the field of culture it is the exchange of literary values, festivals, the spiritual (?riches) [word indistinct] of the nations.

Put succinctly, everywhere and in everything, one can see the fruitful results of the valuable exchange of experiences, of the enduring, all-round relations; socialist internationalism is the creative force everywhere.

An exceptionally important role in the development and utilization of the economic potential of Poland and the Soviet Union should be played by the long-term target programs of cooperation in the specialization and industrial coproduction sectors.

In the course of implementing the program, the fuel and energy and raw material resources will be expanded further by joint effort. This will enable the guaranteeing of stable and long-term deliveries from the Soviet Union to Poland of gasoline, iron ore, gas and other fuels and raw materials.

The program also envisages broad possibilities for creating joint organizations for planning construction and scientific-technological bases. Great significance is attached to the building of nuclear energy enterprises, including Zarnowiec, the first nuclear powerplant in Poland. The possibilities inherent in the comprehensive program for socialist economic integration within CEMA allow each one of the fraternal countries to make [word indistinct] use of the advantages of the international division of labor, thereby (?weakening) the consequences of crisis phenomena in the world capitalist economy.

The difficulties being experienced by the Polish economy have considerably hampered the implementation of mutual obligations emerging from contracts. Implementing the recommendations of the CPSU Central Committee, our enterprises and ministries and the foreign trade service are doing everything essential to help fraternal Poland, so that the undisrupted work of enterprises may improve supplies to the market and the country's financial situation. It is no secret that in many cases this is being done at the expense of assets essential to our national economy.

At the same time, I should like to thank the workforces of enterprises for ensuring, in the difficult [word indistinct] economic situation, supplies of industrial goods to the Soviet Union on the agreed deadlines. A good word must be said for the workforces of the Stalowa Wola, Starkopol; the agricultural machinery plants in Poznan, in Poalenica, and in Rogoznoj the Warynski works in Warsaw, railroad workers and all those who, by their hard work, ensure the implementations of the plans of our economic cooperation.

In further strengthening all-round cooperation, a great role (?is played by the participation) of the Soviet-Polish and Polish-Soviet friendship societies. Together with Polish communists, the thousands of Polish-Soviet Friendship Society activists are defending the inviolability of our great alliance and are strengthening that alliance, spreading to the masses the truth about the land of the soviets.

I would like to express the warmest and most profound gratitude to all activists of the society; to all enduring patriots and internationalists for their activity aimed at strengthening Soviet-Polish friendship, and to wish them all health and successes at work.

Comrades! The Soviet people, (?inspired) by the resolutions of the 26th CPSU Congress, are energetically implementing the tasks of the 11th 5-year period. In implementing the tasks, the Soviet people base their work on the powerful economic and scientific-technological potential created in the country.

In the past 5-year plan alone, more than 1,200 new major industrial enterprises were commissioned. Currently, as far as total industrial output is concerned, our country occupies first place in Europe and second place in the world. The USSR produces a fifth of the world's industrial output. No one equals the USSR in the production of oil, steel, coal, iron ore, cement, mineral fertilizers and numerous other things. At the same time, we are capable of building such industrial giants as the Kamaz and Atommash plants, the Sayano-Shushenskoye hydroelectric power station; we can set up and develop tens of territorial industrial complexes whose area is bigger than the area of many West European countries; we can build the Baykal-Amur main railroad line; we can transform Russia's historic center, the Nonchernozem Zone; we can modernize thousands of enterprises and, at the same time, we can implement an extensive program for improving the population's standard of living.

Over the past few years, agriculture's material and technical base has been considerably strengthened. A consistent reorientation of agriculture toward industrialized methods and the organizing of advanced agroindustrial complexes in the countryside have created a lasting foundation for a continuous growth of agricultural production. As a result of this, and despite the fact that 3 out of the past 5 years have had unfavorable weather, the average annual harvest amounted to 205 million tons.

Housing construction, underway on a mass scale, constitutes one of the great social achievements of our country. Over the past 10 years, 107 million Soviet people have had their housing conditions improved. Production of consumer goods is consistently being increased. Means earmarked for development of education and the health services are greater, as are the means for culture and for improving pensions and the organizations of leisure for the working people.

Giving its due to the Soviet people's historic gains, the party congress, at the same time, carried out a principled analysis of difficulties, shortcomings and unsolved problems and focused attention on undertakings aimed at overcoming them. Much importance is given to improving management efficiency and to completing the process of reorienting the economy onto the rails of intensive development.

Problems of perfecting planning and economic management are regarded as matters of fundamental importance. Attention is being focused upon such key problems as a further development of the fuel-raw materials base, energy, the steel industry, machinery construction and the chemical industry, as well as the construction and transportation industries. Today, Leonid Brezhnev said at the congress, looking ahead 5-10 years we must not forget that it is in those years that the structure of the national economy wth which the country will enter the 21st century will be created.

Party organizations and economic organs have been given the task to inculcate even more energetically among the cadres the feeling of great responsibility for matters entrusted to them, the purposeful striving for a more rational utilization of the country's production potential, in all-round saving of all kinds of resources and an improvement in production quality.

In the current conditions it is of primary importance to strengthen discipline at all levels and to widen responsibility for fulfillment of state plans. The party sharply criticized the practice of correcting plans downwards. It was emphasized that plans should be realistic and balanced; they should be unconditionally fulfilled.

The socioeconomic policy proposed by the CPSU for the 11th 5-Year Plan and the eighties reflects the basic interests of the working people. Tasks for further raising the population's standard of living, for expanding production and improving the quality of consumer goods, and for developing the sphere of services occupy a decisive position in this program.

Our country owes its successes to the CPSU's leading activities. The CPSU is the leading force of Soviet society. The congress convincingly confirmed the CPSU's growing role in the socialist society and its further development. The party constantly improves the methods of managing all fields of social and economic life, of developing intraparty democracy and of unswervingly implementing the Leninist principle of democratic centralism.

The congress set the task of reacting perceptively to the needs and demands of the working people, and of strengthening the spirit of self-criticism and an uncompromising attitude toward shortcomings in all party organizations.

Resolving socioeconomic tasks, the CPSU attaches particular importance to issues connected with the consolidation of the material and spiritual foundations of the socialist style of life, to the moulding of an all-round developed, ideologically convinced, conscious communist society.

In conformity with the Constitution of the Soviet Union, the tasks have been agreed upon for the further development of the political system of our society. In this respect the party is guided by the principled advice of Lenin concerning the all-round attraction of the broadest masses of the working people to participation in social and political life, to managing affairs of the state and society. At present, socialist competition has developed in the country on a large scale. The target is the implementation of plans ahead of schedule with the highest quality. Convincing proof of this are the work results achieved during the first quarter of this year.

Comrades! The CPSU and the Government of the Soviet Union attach particular importance to ensuring favorable international conditions for the implementation of plans for communist construction. The Soviet Union, the Polish People's Republic and other brotherly socialist countries, which are guided in their foreign policy by the Leninist precepts of peaceful coexistence, have decidedly contributed to the fact that for the fourth decade the nations of Europe live in peace and good-neighborly relations. However, generally speaking, the international situation continues to be complex.

The forces of imperialism and reaction endeavor to halt the process of detente. They try on a large scale to resuscitate the cold war. They attempt to conduct a policy of diktat and threats. A direct challenge to mankind, to its hopes for the alleviation of the danger of war, is the NATO decision on the distribution of additional quantities of missiles on the European Continent, the unfolding of a new round of the arms race.

The record of nonsense and lack of sense of responsibility belongs to the U.S. militarist quarters, which regard detente as an obstacle to their aggressive plans. The adventurous policy of the imperialist states, combined with the accumulations by them of stocks of mass extermination weapons, poisons the ground for peaceful coexistence. They constitute a permanent threat to the lives of millions of men, to the existence of entire nations.

Endeavoring to justify the arms race, NATO hypocritically spreads insinuations about an alleged Soviet military threat. There are vulgar distortions of the foreign policy of the socialist countries. Attacks against the unity of the socialist countries are being intensified.

Western centers of diversion stubbornly attempt to implement their insane plans to soften socialism and to disrupt the unity of our nations. The Beijing leadership acts as an active partner of imperialist reaction. It actively works against peaceful coexistence, detente and disarmament. It intensifies tension in various parts of the world.

By giving a determined repulse to the anti-Soviet slanders, firmly standing guard over the interests of our country and the countries of the socialist community, the Soviet Union opposes the doctrine of war hysteria and the feverish arms race with a program of consistent struggle for peace and security.

Soviet aims and aspirations have been reflected in the new peace initiatives and proposals made by Leonid Breshnev at the 26th CPSU Congress. They encompass a wide circle of issues: the situation in Europe, the Near, Middle and Far East--undertakings of both a political and military nature. The new Soviet proposals are linked by one goal: to do everything possible to eliminate the threat of nuclear war and to maintain peace in the world. That is why these proposals are in accordance with the interests of all peoples and have met with wide response throughout the world. They attest to the fact that the USSR will continue to do everything necessary to strengthen the unity and cohesion of socialist countries, to unite all the forces of progress, in the struggle to preserve peace.

The Soviet people state with satisfaction that the CPSU and the PZPR, the peoples of our countries, in close unity consistently come out against the forces of imperialism and reaction, acting jointly along all decisive stages of the struggle for peace, democracy and socialism.

In conclusion, dear friends, I wish you successes in implementing the plans of socialist construction and in overcoming difficulties. I wish happiness and prosperity to every Polish family.

Long live Marxism-Leninism, the infallible compass in the struggle for peace and communist construction!

Let the inviolable Soviet-Polish friendship and the fraternal cooperation between our countries and peoples continue to strengthen and develop! [applause]

Kania, Jaruzelski at Reception

LD212044 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2000 GMT 21 Apr 81

[Text] This evening Ambassador Boris Aristov gave a reception in the Soviet Embassy in Warsaw.

Those present included members of the supreme party and state authorities of our country led by Stanislaw Kania, first secretary of PZPR Central Committee, and chairman of the Council of Ministers Army Gen Wojciech Jaruzelski.

The Soviet delegation earlier attended a meeting with the workers aktiv of the Polish-Soviet Friendship Society and the opening of an exhibition entitled "Monuments of the Brotherhood of Arms and Polish-Soviet Friendship."

GLOS PRACY COMMENTS ON COOPERATION WITH USSR

LD211352 Warsaw PAP in Russian 0900 GMT 21 Apr 81

["Friendly Alliance"--PAP headline]

[Text] Warsaw, 21 Apr (PAP)--Referring to the 36th anniversary of the Polish-Soviet treaty on friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance being marked on 21 April, the observer of the trade union paper GLOS PRACY says:

The anniversary of the historic Polish-Soviet treaty which formed the foundation of our presence on the international arena and of our activity for the sake of strengthening peace between peoples and cooperation and security provides one with a convenient opportunity to recall that People's Poland is and will continue to be a firm and reliable link in the socialist community. The presence of Poland in CEMA and the Warsaw Pact organization corresponds to her supreme national interests and to the fundamental concepts of proletarian internationalism. These firm and invariable principles form the foundation of our foreign policy, of the economic cooperation between Poland and the Soviet Union, and of friendly cooperation in all spheres of political and public life. The friendly Polish-Soviet alliance has been and will be a firm foundation for our development, the paper notes.

SLOWO POWSZECHNE ON USSR TREATY ANNIVERSARY

LD211154 Warsaw PAP in English 1122 GMT 21 Apr 81

[Text] Warsaw, 21 Apr (PAP)--The Polish Catholic daily SLOWO POWSZECHNE today wrote about the Polish-Soviet treaty anniversary:

"The continuation and deepening of stabilization in Europe depends on how definitely in practice are implemented the principles and decisions contained in both the agreements concluded immediately after World War Two and those which supplemented and broadened these agreements in the following years.

"It would be difficult to find a substantial international problem or a world region in which Poland and the Soviet Union have not embarked on joint or jointly agreed actions. This cooperation pursued in the name of consolidating peace and security is an expression of the allied links existing between the two countries.

"This is also evident in the economic field. Responding to Poland's current needs, the Soviet Union very scrupulously met its obligations towards Poland in 1980 and is continuing to do so this year."

"For People's Poland cooperation with the Soviet Union from the very beginning has been one of the principal mainstays in the country's reconstruction. At present--it is an important premise in the strivings to overcome Poland's present difficulties.

"The standpoint on the Polish-Soviet alliance, of such vital importance for the Polish nation, represented by the socially progressive movement [word indistinct] has been unambiguously defined from the movement's inception. It is contained in the well-known formulation contained in the movement's guidlines, which say that the stronger is the Soviet Union the better it is for People's Poland and, the stronger is People's Poland, the better it is for the Soviet Union. There is no need to justify how true and topical are these words today," concludes SLOWO POWSZECHNE.

'SLANDER CAMPAIGN' AGAINST PACT EXERCISES SCORED

LD221046 Warsaw PAP in Russian 0900 GMT 22 Apr 81

[From the press review]

[Text] Warsaw, 21 Apr (PAP)--A few days ago a communique was issued on the completion of the planned Soyuz-81 exercises of the Warsaw Pact armies and navies, and despite the fact that the troops who took part in them have long since dispersed to their garrisons and many soldiers have left for the reserve, voices are still to be heard in the United States groundlessly casting doubts on the authenticity of this information, S. Reperowicz writes in TRYBUNA LUDU.

We have already grown accustomed to the constant attacks on the Warsaw Pact by hostile forces in the West and their passing over in silence its true defensive nature, but this is the strongest slander campaign to date over the latest exercises, the author of the article writes. Establishments which specialize in waging psychological warfare against the socialist states decided to intensify the level of public alarm by spreading false information about a mythical preparation to violate the borders of the Polish People's Republic by forces of other socialist countries which were worried at the trend of events in Poland. The purpose of the insinuations connected with the Soyuz-81 exercises was to sow mistrust among the Poles regarding the fraternal countries which would subsequently lead to an undermining of the unity and cohesion of the Warsaw Pact.

Today it has already become known, S. Reperowicz continues, that creating an atmosphere of artificial alarm over our country has also had the aim of creating a corresponding climate of fear which would help to break the resistance of the peoples of West Europe who are protesting against the intensification of the arms race and the deployment of new types of American nuclear missiles on the European Continent, TRYBUNA LUDU stresses.

'WORKER RESISTANCE PLAN' TO INTERVENTION CITED

WA220907 Paris LE POINT in French 6 Apr 81 p 70

[Text] From a source close to Solidarity it is being heard--so that no one, and particularly the Soviets, can fail to understand--that a worker resistance plan has been drawn up in the event the Red Army intervenes. This plan specifically calls for the flooding of the mines in Silesia, the sabotaging of the steel mill converters and of all production destined for the USSR.

CENTRAL COMMITTEE TO HOLD PLENUM 25 APRIL

NC212156 Paris AFP in English 2147 GMT 21 Apr 81

[Text] Warsaw, 21 Apr (AFP)--The Polish Communist Party's Central Committee will hold its 10th plenum session here on Saturday and Sunday, well-informed sources said late today.

One of its tasks will be to set a date for the party's ninth extraordinary congress, whose supreme assembly is due to meet before July 20.

REPORTS, COMMENT ON PARTY ACTIVISTS TORUN MEETING

TRYBUNA LUDU Report

AU220845 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 16 Apr 81 p 2

[Anna Pawlowska report: "Precongress Forum of Party Accord"--capitalized passages published in boldface]

[Text] REPRESENTATIVES OF THE COUNTRYWIDE HORIZONTAL PARTY STRUCTURES [STRUKTURY POZIOME], WHICH HAD BEEN CREATED IN THE PAST MONTHS AND WEEKS, MET FOR THE FIRST TIME IN THE BIG HALL OF NIKOLAJ KOPERNIK UNIVERSITY IN TORUN ON 15 APRIL. TORUN BECAME THE HOST OF THE FORUM ON THE SENIORITY PRINCIPLE BECAUSE THE TORUN CONSULTATIVE-ACCORD COMMISSION OF PARTY ORGANIZATIONS, WHICH NOW TOTALS 38 ORGANIZATIONS, IS THE LONGEST ESTABLISHED.

Aside from Torun, the following cities were represented at the forum: Wroclaw, Lodz, Katowice, Pabianice, Gdansk, Szczecin, Bialystok, Bydgoszcz, Wloclawek, Poznan, Swidnica and Olsztyn. OPENING THE FORUM, COMRADE LECH WITKOWSKI FROM NIKOLAJ KOPERNIK UNIVERSITY WELCOMED TWO CENTRAL COMMITTEE MEMBERS: COMRADE ZYGMUNT NAJDOWSKI, FIRST SECRETARY OF THE TORUN VOIVODSHIP COMMITTEE, AND COMRADE ANDRZEJ WERBLAN, DEPUTY MARSHAL OF THE SEJM. HE ALSO WELCOMED COMRADE RYSZARD LUKASIEWICZ, DEPUTY HEAD OF THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE ORGANIZATION DEPARTMENT. Representatives of the leadership of the Interfactory Founding Committee of Torun Solidarity also accepted the invitation to attend the forum. To round off the picture, let me add that the forum was attended by 62 domestic and foreign newsmen. The forum was chaired by Comrades Zbigniew Mowka from the Torun ELANA and Zbigniew Zbroja from Szczecin Polytechnic.

During the first part of the meeting, representatives of the individual commissions of teams or other party structures presented their achievements, the main subjects of their discussions and the state of relations with party levels. That was followed by a long exchange of views on the most broadly conceived party problems.

The horizontal structures are a new and spontaneously established form of constant cooperation among local party organizations. What has produced them?

impatience, the will to repair, refusal to accept the rigidity of the party, distrust of the present mechanisms, bitterness with the post-August experience and certainly many other factors, motives and emotions. Those structures are now a fact, a new quality in party life and an important, although still fluid, manifestation.

The discussion in Torun has also proved that the structures act as a cover for various forms of cooperation aiming at various goals and using various methods. Their future and endurance depend most probably on their ability to switch from past considerations and of settling past accounts to future considerations. The Torun meeting has revealed and stressed precisely such a need and this is perhaps its most important achievement. It also came out in principle for recognizing horizontal structures as bodies supplying views to the party levels and for the forms of activity within the framework of the statutes.

The meeting stressed directly and indirectly that DISCUSSIONS AND FREE EXCHANGES OF VIEWS MUST BE INTEGRAL ELEMENTS OF PARTY LIFE AND THAT THEY AMOUNT TO PARTY ACTIVITY OF ENORMOUS IMPORTANCE.

Critically appraising the Ninth Central Committee Plenum, the forum participants addressed demands and proposals to the next Central Committee plenum and to the Congress Commission, submitted reservations and proposals on the election system and criticized the system and efficiency of channels of information. The forum presented various proposals, including the proposal that the horizontal structures should be introduced into the new party statutes and that more representatives of party organizations be included in the Congress Commission. It addressed demands to the 10th Central Committee Plenum and appointed six working groups.

DZIENNIK LUDOWY Comment

LD2121O6 Warsaw PAP in English 2000 GMT 21 Apr 81

["Crosswise Grass-root Movement in the PUWP"--PAP headline]

[Text] Warsaw, 21 Apr (PAP)--The Polish United Peasants' Party daily organ DZIENNIK LUDOWY commented today on the so-called crosswise movement at the rank-and-file level that has been observable of late in the Polish United Workers' Party. The newspaper stated that "this (?grassroot) [word indistinct] already now a mass movement, develops outside the to-date organizational structure of the PUWP. Its initiators and activists are mainly young people, born and educated in People's Poland. The movement became clearly evident at a national forum of its representatives which was held in Torun on April 15."

"Because the movement has emerged and developed outside the organizational structure of the party it was initially accused by some dogmatic party activists of factionalism. The participants in the forum gave a firm rebuff to this allegation and PUWP CC delegate Ryszard Lukasiewicz affirmed the movement to be a revitalizing one, fulfilling the statutory right of every party member to discuss and criticise the superior authorities as well.

"Speaker after speaker at the forum came out in favour of such personnel changes in the Political Bureau at the oncoming plenary meeting of the Central Committee that would mirror in a credible way the true attitudes and intentions of the party rank-and-file. (?As concerns) long-term objectives they came for a universal democratization of the party life in accordance with the Leninist principles as well as for a new party programme with the widest possible participation of the party base organizations."

DZIENNIK LUDOWY went on to say that (?among other) issues discussed at the meeting, the spotlight [word indistinct] on the necessity to bring exemplarily to justice those responsible for the catastrophic state of the country, to work out mechanisms safeguarding the elected organs against domination by the executive apparatus [words indistinct] as well as veracious information in the media of mass communication, and open and honest information to the brotherly parties of our allies about the real situation in Poland.

"The forum decided to hold another meeting in Gdansk, not later than this May," said the daily.

Western Reports Rated

AU2208A8 Warsaw ZYCIE WARSZAWY in Polish 17 Apr 81 p 5

[Michal Kaiezarczyk commentary: "Intentions and Sensations"]

[Text] If the participants of the Torun precongress forum of party accord knew that some foreign newsmen were going to write about their meeting, they would certainly have closed the doors to those newsmen.

I listened to Torun discussions lasting several hours. The discussions were marked by sharp views and personal attacks. Their origin was no less than a crisis of trust and disbelief in the fulfillment of expectations. There would have been no forum if everything had functioned in the party correctly. That is true, but the most important manifestation was the will to reach accord and the effort to find the best solutions which, without violating the basic principles of the PZPR, would guarantee democratic procedures for making decisions and democratization of party life. Such were the intentions of those speaking from the floor and proposing various forms of activity. That is why one is surprised by the picture of the forum presented in the reports from some Western press agencies, which focused attention on the most extreme speeches, on the names that had been mentioned and on radical demands. Let us stress that the forum was organized with the approval of the central party authorities, a fact some reports forgot.

It is true that those issues are not easy for foreigners to understand because they concern the party's internal life, but it is no doubt easy to comprehend that they are not a subject fit for sensation making.

RAKOWSKI ADDRESSES QUESTIONS AT KRAKOW MEETING

LD2210Q4 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0830 GMT 22 Apr 81

[Text] At the moment PAP has no new domestic news so let us take a quick look at the papers. The papers are so full of interesting news that they are competing with each other.

Quoting GAZETA KRAKOWSKA, ZYCIE WARSZAWY carries a short report on a meeting held in Krakow last week with Deputy Premier Rakowski. Here are a few of the answers Mieczyslaw Rakowski gave to questions submitted by members of the Budostal-2 crew.

As for Bydgoszcz, he said: I am opposed to going back to this question (?too often). Obviously the investigation must be pursued to its conclusion but it is my opinion that the event, however painful, was inevitable. It constituted part of the struggle between various forces in the country and its effect was to accelerate the process of democratization in our country and to enhance our understanding of the importance of the rule of law in society.

As for Deputy Premier Mach, Rakowski said: If I understand the question correctly I have to say no, Premier Jaruzelski will not fire Deputy Premier Mach because he has to fight desperately to maintain the state apparatus. In recent months the state apparatus has been weakened. Furthermore, Deputy Premier Mach did not make the decisions in Bydgoszcz. He was simply a witness.

As for Minister Bafia's report and the reasons why the premier returned it for amendments, Deputy Premier Rakowski said: Why is there anything wrong in this? Having read the report the premier came to the conclusion that he was unable to find an explanation of certain facts that had already been established. Therefore, he asked that the report be amended. It is quite democratic not to conceal the premier's dissatisfaction with the minister's work and this is certainly no reason to remove the minister from his post.

These remarks were made by Deputy Premier Rakowski at one of the meetings in Krakow.

AUTHORITIES CRITICIZED FOR SLOW ACTING IN FARMERS TU

LD211816 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1400 GMT 21 Apr 81

[Jacek Kalabinski commentary]

[Text] I will warn listeners quite openly that it is my aim today first of all to bore you and, second, to alarm you since I am going to return to a matter that has basically been dealt with.

The matter concerns the registration of the Trade Union of Private Farmers. Already, as on many previous occasions, an error has been made which can be summed up as follows: ignoring and belittling the partner in talks. The government commission did not have the full powers. The Sejm commission, instead of going to the scene at Bydgoszcz, sent off telegrams to the voivodship People's Council, and it was not until a hunger strike was started in Wroclaw that hands were clasped to brows and negotiations hurriedly initiated.

Repeating that the authorities can only ever act if threatened has already grown tedious. However, one is gripped by fear when one becomes aware of the risk that is imposed upon the functioning of society by delaying everything to the last moment. What would happen if someone did not make it in time? What would happen if the view, which is already widespread among the public, that the authorities have to be pushed good and hard before they can be persuaded to do anything, becomes permanent?

Maciej Sunowski wrote in the Krakow paper GAZETA KRAKOWSKI not long ago that those people who apply the brake must finally realize that to brake on a bend means skidding and ending up in a ditch. To this apt metaphor one should add that our car is in a terrible state and that its brakes are only just in a working state which makes using them an even greater risk.

I am convinced that there are two reasons why everything that is done is done an hour too late, as the Americans say. First, there is the ordinary inertia, the usual incompetence of an apparatus that is in no condition to adapt to changed conditions. And second, there is the unwillingness to change which is innate in administrators, and which stems from the (?old regime). The more nervous among us even call this a sabotage of changes, but let us try to be more polite today.

It is high time we realized that we still have the sharpest bends before us. These are changes in price structure, economic reform, and making decisions about the unemployment which is appearing on the horizon. These are only economic decisions in appearance; they also have a political aspect and they bring with them a social and political risk, a risk that becomes especially dangerous when one begins to apply the brake in the middle of a bend.

KPN LEADERS' TRIAL POSTPONED, NEW EVIDENCE

NC221127 Paris AFP in English 1035 GMT 22 Apr 81

[Text] Warsaw, 22 Apr (AFP)--The trial of leaders of the Federation for Independent Poland (KPN), scheduled for Monday, has been indefinitely postponed, an unofficial source said here today.

The source said the delay was to study new evidence and that the trial might open in mid-May or even later.

The independent trade unions federation Solidarity brought up the case with the government during March 30 negotiations that ended a strike call but appeared to have agreed that the issue be discussed behind the scenes.

Solidarity's committee for the defence of political prisoners has organized a nationwide campaign for the KPN leaders' release. Some 350 signatures have been collected in Warsaw alone and posters have been put up in major towns.

Seven KPN leaders are in jail but only four were scheduled for trial on Monday: Chairman Leszek Moczulski, 51, Romuald Szeremietiew, 36, Tadeusz Stanski, 33, and Tadeusz Jandiszek, 39.

They are charged with setting up a "foreign-financed" organization in September 1979 aimed at "overthrowing the Polish system, undermining defence and breaking Poland's alliance with socialist states".

The charge can carry the death penalty.

FORMER STRIKE LEADER BALUKA RETURNS FROM ABROAD

NC211850 Paris AFP in English 1834 GMT 21 Apr 81

[Text] Warsaw, 21 Apr (AFP)--Edmund Baluka, a strike committee leader during the bloody Polish strikes of 1970 who fled the country in 1972, drove back into Poland last night without official permission, it was learned today from the Szczecin port city headquarters of the independent trade union Solidarity.

Mr Baluka was a leader of the Szczecin strike committee during the 1970 strikes, which also hit the ports of Gdansk and Gdynia. Several dozen workers were killed during the strikes when the army opened fire.

Mr Baluka, who has lived in France for the past few years, drove secretly across the Polish border last night and arrived in Szczecin this morning, MKZ sources said.

He must report tonight to the local prosecutor's office, which is to decide whether he will be allowed to stay in the country, the sources said.

Solidarity officials had demanded authorization for Mr Baluka to return to Poland during their most recent talks with the government. But it was not known if the government has ruled on the matter.

Mr Baluka had been president of the strike committee at the Szczecin shipyards on the Baltic during the 1970 strikes, when 49 people were killed and more than 1,000 injured according to official figures.

Afterwards he was subjected to police harrassment and could not find work until 1972 when he succeeded in getting a job as a sailor in the Polish merchant marine.

On his first voyage, he demanded political asylum in Spain. Later, he settled in France where he lived until returning to Poland.

Baluka at Shipyard

LD221320 Warsaw PAP Maritime Press Service in Polish 1200 GMT 22 Apr 81

[Text] [No dateline received] E. Baluka, former chairman of the strike committee at the Adolf Warski Shipyard in Szczecin in 1970, who has been living abroad for the last 10 years, has returned to Szczecin and is at present in the shipyard area. At a meeting with shipyard representatives he said that he crossed the border illegally. He did not reveal any details. He is now trying to find work in the shipyard.

LODZ SOLIDARITY TRIES TO PUT END TO MEAT SPECULATION

LD221022 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0900 GMT 22 Apr 81

[Text] The NSZZ Solidarity in the Lodz region has begun efforts to eliminate speculation in meat and poultry. The union has found allies for its efforts in the countryside.

The unusually high prices demanded by various traders at open-air markets in the towns have outraged many farmers. An example of the efforts to eliminate the high prices was the delivery before the holidays of a quantity of moderately priced poultry which, through the Interfactory Founding Committee [MKZ], found its way to health service centers.

The NSZZ Solidarity of Lodz intends to buy livestock from breeders for Z10 per kilogram more than the state purchase price in order to make use of small, modernized slaughter houses and to ensure the sale of meat at honest prices.

Initial talks with farmers indicate that the action will be successful. Thus, one can expect that the additional quantity of meat will reach Lodz without passing through the hands of speculators.

PREPARATIONS FOR SOLIDARITY ELECTIONS REPORTED

LD211502 Warsaw PAP Maritime Press Service in Polish 1200 GMT 21 Apr 81

[Text] Preparations have begun in Szczecin for the election of regional NSZZ Solidarity officials. An electoral committee has already been established at the Interfactory Workers Committee in Szczecin. At the moment factory committees are being registered.

It has been decided that the electoral congress of the western Pomorze region, which will appoint the union's regional authorities and confirm the union's action program, will take place in the second half of May. The election of delegates to the congress will continue until 26 April. Each delegate will represent 750 members.

CHANGES IN TEACHING OF HISTORY TO BE INTRODUCED

LD212148 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 21 Apr 81

[Text] In March and April, representatives of the Ministry of Education and the National Coordinating Committee of Education and Upbringing of the NSZZ Solidarity conducted talks pertaining to changes in teaching history which are to be introduced from the beginning of the new school year onward.

At a conference organized today at the headquarters of the Polish Historical Society in Warsaw, information was given that the principles by which the participants had been guided were: ensuring that pupils can get to know history in a maximally objective way; provision of concrete historical information; and the substantial expansion of factography [faktografia] in the field of most modern history, Polish history in particular.

Both sides approved the proposals made and passed relevant decisions.

YOUTH UNION DISCUSSIONS PROMOTE SOCIALIST RENEWAL

LD211905 Warsaw PAP in Russian 0900 GMT 21 Apr 81

["On the Eve of Youth Congress"--PAP headline]

[Text] Warsaw, 21 Apr (PAP)--In connection with the forthcoming Third Extraordinary Congress of the Union of Socialist Polish Youth (ZSMP) TRYBUNA LUDU has printed an article by Andrzej Koltek, chairman of the main board of this union, which says:

Like the whole nation, the young members of the Union of Socialist Polish Youth are living through a period of stormy discussion. All of our previous activity is being subjected to criticism and a new program is being discussed. This is the general picture in the ZSMP on the eve of the Third Extraordinary Congress.

Despite the change of the sociopolitical climate in Poland and despite the fact that many matters have been resolved by social agreements, the situation among the young people is not particularly favorable today. This is having an effect on the atmosphere of the discussions taking place within the ZSMP on the eve of the congress. These discussions are defining the new face of the organization which is striving to consistently promote as as much as it can the socialist renewal of life and which does not wish to avoid responsibility for our daily reality either.

Loyalty to socialism, the well being of the socialist homeland, genuine social justice, the peaceful and harmonious development of the material and spiritual spheres of our country, the observance of the principles of mutual respect and tolerance, and the aspiration to assess fairly the results of labor and education are the main values by which we want to be guided and at the same time they are the aims which we want to implement.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS RATIONS BUTTER, CEREALS

LD212050 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2000 GMT 21 Apr 81

[Text] The Council of Ministers has decided to extend the system of rationing to butter, flour, groats and rice, as from May this year.

Three standard amounts for the monthly allocation of butter are being introduced; half a kilogram for the adult population and for children aged 1-3 years; three quarters of a kilogram for children and young people aged 4-18 years; and 875 grams for pregnant women from the fifth month of pregnancy.

For the entire population, a unified, standard, quarterly amount is being introduced for cereal products, amounting to 3 kilograms of wheat flour, and 2 1/2 kilograms of groats and rice per person. Other animal and vegetable fats remain on free sale.

MINISTER APOLOGIZES FOR MEAT RATIONING DIFFICULTIES

LD221142 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0500 GMT 22 Apr 81

[Summary from poor reception] "In an interview given for a television news bulletin yesterday Minister of Domestic Trade and Services Adam Kowalik gave the following explanation for the need to extend the rationing system:"

[Begin Kowalik recording] Several suggestions were received and taken into consideration when rationing was introduced. [end recording]

"One of the questions asked in this interview by Krystyna Zielinska concerned meat rationing and all the shortcomings in the meat rationing system. Krystyna Zielinska asked him for his conclusions and Minister Kowalik answered:

[Begin Kowalik recording] "I must say that it is true that the situation has varied from voivodship to voivodship." "There were voivodships where the rationing went well, but there were also those, unfortunately including Warsaw, where there were considerable difficulties in buying the rations. I state this with regret. The reasons for this are complex; we are analyzing them; we will draw conclusions and ensure that this does not happen again.

"I do feel, however, a deep personal need to apologize to all those who wasted their time and patience in the lines. As chief of the ministry I feel responsible for this." I appeal to trade employees to try to improve the situation. [end recording]

"Although this is little comfort for the citizens who became exhausted while standing in line to obtain meat before Easter, nevertheless it is nice to hear such an apology."

COMMUNIQUE ON ANDREI VISIT TO TURKEY 13-17 APRIL

AU211920 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 17 Apr 81 p 5

[Communique on official visit paid by Romanian Foreign Minister Stefan Andrei to Turkey 1-17 April 1981]

[Text] At the invitation of Ilter Turkmen, minister of foreign affairs of the Republic of Turkey, Stefan Andrei, minister of foreign affairs of the Socialist Republic of Romania, paid an official visit to Turkey from 13-17 April 1981.

During the visit, the head of the Turkish state, chief of the general staff and National Security Council president, Gen Kenan Evren, received the minister of foreign affairs of Romania. On behalf of Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, Stefan Andrei extended a message of friendship and wishes for good health, as well as wishes for prosperity to the Turkish people. In turn, Gen Kenan Evren, head of the Turkish state, asked the guest to convey cordial greetings and feelings of esteem to President Nicolae Ceausescu, and wishes for progress to the Romanian people.

The minister of foreign affairs of the Socialist Republic of Romania was also received by Bulent Ulusu, prime minister of the Republic of Turkey, and had meetings with Turgut Ozal, deputy prime minister and minister of state; Serbulent Bingol, minister of energy and natural resources; Kemal Canturk, minister of commerce; and Sahap Kocatopcu, minister of industry and technology.

The guest also visited economic units and socio-cultural establishments in Ankara, Istanbul and Izmir.

The two ministers of foreign affairs conducted official talks, which took place in a warm, cordial atmosphere. During their talks they examined the status and development prospects of relations between the two countries, and exchanged views on current major international issues.

In examining how bilateral relations are developing, the two ministers noted with satisfaction the positive development of exchanges and cooperation between the two countries in past years in the spirit of the joint solemn declaration signed between Romania and Turkey on 29 August 1975, in the spirit of the other documents signed at the summit level in June 1976 and November 1978, and of what was agreed upon during the friendly visit the head of the Romanian state paid to Ankara in August 1979.

Within this framework, the two sides stressed the particular importance of summit meetings and talks conducted by President Nicolae Ceausescu with Turkish leaders to give an impetus to cooperation between Romania and Turkey, and to expand and deepen political, economic, scientific-technical and cultural relations and relations in other fields of activity. They reasserted the two countries' desire to implement what has been agreed upon to continue to develop and diversify bilateral cooperation at various levels.

The two sides noted with satisfaction that the volume of trade exchange between the two countries has increased in recent years, and that favorable prospects exist to continue to develop this exchange.

In examining the current status of economic cooperation between Romania and Turkey, the two sides noted that the targets established at the summit level are being implemented under favorable conditions. In this context they stressed the importance of actions established during the seventh session of the Romanian-Turkish Joint Government Commission for Economic Cooperation which was held in Ankara 11-15 January 1981.

At the same time, the two sides expressed their determination to expand Romanian-Turkish cooperation in other fields as well, so as to fully capitalize on the conditions offered by the development of their economies and by their geographical neighborhood. They stressed the possibilities for cooperation in the field of science and technology, and emphasized that those possibilities should be developed, especially in current fields to better capitalize on raw materials and on other resources available in the two countries.

The two sides also assessed the fruitful development of exchanges in the fields of education, culture and art which are taking place on the basis of a government agreement and programs concluded between the two countries. They reasserted their desire to continue to intensify mutually advantageous cooperation in the respective fields. At the same time, they stressed the contribution made by cultural events in deepening mutual knowledge and friendship between the two peoples, and the importance of marking certain noteworthy anniversaries in the history and culture of the two peoples.

During the visit/ the two sides signed a government program on cultural and scientific exchange between the two countries over the 1981-82 period. They exchanged letters regarding the expansion of consular sections of the consulate generals in Istanbul and Constanta, respectively. They also signed a cooperation protocol between the Romanian radio and television station and the Turkish Society for Radio and Television.

During the exchange of views on the development of relations among all countries, the two ministers of foreign affairs stressed the need for sustained action to stop the aggravation of the current particularly complex international situation, to solve existing problems between countries by negotiations alone, to continue the policy of detente and cooperation and to respect the independence of all countries throughout the world. They stressed the imperative requirement of our days; namely, that relations among all countries should be based on fully equal rights, respect for national independence and sovereignty, noninterference in internal affairs and nonrecourse to the use or threat of force.

The two ministers of foreign affairs paid special attention to the situation in Europe where the largest stocks of mass destruction weapons are accumulated. They stressed that everything should be done to establish a climate of trust and cooperation on the continent, to ensure the success of the Madrid meeting so that it will give a new impetus to the efforts of the policy of detente, independence and cooperation in Europe and to uniformly implement the Helsinki Final Act.

The two sides stressed the priority importance of agreeing on an accord regarding the adoption and formulation of efficient measures aimed at military disengagement and disarmament on the continent. In this context, they emphasized the significance of an agreement on convening a conference on trust and disarmament in Europe.

The sides stressed that an important contribution to the cause of security and cooperation at a European level is made by strengthening cooperation, understanding, good neighborliness and peace in the Balkans. Assessing the results of the Athens meeting on multifaceted cooperation among the countries in that area, the two ministers advocated continuing those meetings to work out further possibilities for expanding cooperation in the future in such fields as transportation, raw materials and energy.

The two sides noted that it is now necessary to take determined action in the direction of general disarmament, primarily nuclear disarmament, since the balance of forces is not achieved by arming, but by constantly cutting them back. The two sides stressed the particular importance freezing and then reducing military budgets would have in this respect, as would have renouncing the deployment of new military bases, the deployment of new weapons, including nuclear weapons, and reaching an agreement on cutting back armed forces and weapons, especially nuclear weapons.

For this purpose, the two sides advocated the promotion of a policy of contacts and negotiations that will increase mutual trust and find the best ways and means for detente and disarmament, and for achieving peace and international cooperation.

During their exchange of views on existing conflicts in the world, the two ministers stressed that all disputes between countries, irrespective of their nature, characteristic or degree of complexity, should be solved only by peaceful means, by political means and by discussions between the sides involved on the basis of understanding and receptivity for each side's legitimate interests in the spirit of equality of rights and mutual respect.

The two ministers of foreign affairs stressed the need to completely eliminate colonialism and any policy of interference, domination and diktat. In this respect they advocated implementation of the Namibian people's right to national independence.

The two ministers of foreign affairs stressed that the United Nations and the other UN bodies have particularly great duties in the process of democratizing international relations and solving the complex problems of the present-day world, with the participation of all countries.

The two ministers expressed their satisfaction with the cordial, sincere and open atmosphere in which the meetings took place, and with the fruitful results with which the visit ended. They reasserted the joint desire of the two sides to intensify bilateral cooperation at various levels and, within this context, emphasized the importance the two countries attach to regular political consultations and mutual exchanges of visits at various levels.

Stefan Andrei, minister of foreign affairs, extended an invitation to Ilter Turkmen, Turkish minister of foreign affairs, to pay an official visit to Romania. The invitation was accepted with pleasure.

OFFICIALS PRESENT CONDOLENCES AT GDR EMBASSY

AU211400 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1136 GMT 21 Apr 81

[Text] Bucharest, 21 Apr (AGERPRES)--On April 21 condolences were presented at the Bucharest Embassy of the German Democratic Republic, on the death of Gerhard Gruenberg, member of the Political Bureau, secretary of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany.

In behalf of Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party, president of Romania, and of the party leadership, condolences were presented by Virgil Cazacu, member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP, by Dumitru Turcus, deputy chief of section at the CC of the RCP, Gheorghe Dolgu, deputy minister of foreign affairs.

Those attending kept a moment's silence before the black-framed picture of the deceased, and signed the remembrance book.

BUCHAREST FESTIVE MEETING MARKS LENIN BIRTHDAY

AU211844 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1800 GMT 21 Apr 81

[Text] Bucharest, 21 Apr (AGERPRES)--A festive meeting took place in the Romanian capital city on Tuesday, April 21, organized by the Bucharest Municipal RCP Committee, on the 111th birthday anniversary of Vladimir Ilich Lenin, brilliant continuator of Marx and Engels, thorough revolutionary thinker, founder and leader of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and of the Soviet state.

Attending the meeting were Virgil Cazacu, member of the Political Executive Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP, Cornel Onescu, alternate member of the Political Executive Committee of the CC of the RCP, chairman of the GTUCR Central Council, chairman of the Arlus general council, other Romanian officials.

In his speech Ion Cumpanasu, alternate member of the CC of the RCP, director-general of the Romanian news agency "AGERPRES", paid homage to the personality of Vladimir Ilich Lenin, disciple and brilliant furtherer of Marx and Engels, thorough revolutionary thinker, founder and leader of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and of the Soviet state, tireless militant for social and national freedom, for the cause of socialism and communism, leader of the Great October Socialist Revolution in Russia--an event that ushered in a new era in the history of the entire mankind.

Lenin's work, the speaker said, is a telling expression of the creative spirit of the revolutionary theory of the proletariat while his life and revolutionary activity are examples of bold thinking and action grounded on the study of reality, on the grasp and capitalization of the latest achievements of science and advanced social thinking, on the synthetization of the experience of the class struggle of the proletariat in his own country.

Working tirelessly against rigid thinking, Lenin considered revolutionary theory not as a dogma, as a collection of immutable theses valid under any time and space circumstances but as a live guideline, a revolutionary method of analyzing social and political realities in view of elaborating the strategy and tactics to be followed, of finding concrete answers to the questions posed by life, by the development of the revolutionary movement of the working class.

The successful carrying through, for the first time in the world, of socialist revolution was a confirmation of the Leninist ideas, of Lenin's historic merits as organizer and communist leader, a fact which had a broad echo all over the world, inspired the liberation struggle of the working class, of the democratic, progressive and anti-imperialist forces everywhere.

Next, the speaker pointed out that the vitality of the ideas of scientific socialism is tellingly illustrated by the building of the new socialist society in a series of states comprising more than one third of the population of the globe, by the development of communist and workers' parties, by their enhanced influence on the masses as exponents of the vital interests of their peoples--all this providing conditions favorable to the united struggle of the advanced forces of today's world for progressive social transformations, for the attainment of the ideals of socialism and peace.

The Soviet Union is today a big socialist country with a powerfully developed economy, and a remarkable technical and scientific potential that has scored remarkable successes in all fields of social life. Through its achievements in economic and social development just as through its contribution to peace and collaboration all over the world, the Soviet Union plays a highly significant role in international life, in the entire contemporary development, the speaker said.

Ion Cumpanasu then referred to the struggle waged by the Romanian working class for creatively applying in Romania the ideas of scientific socialism, of the general lessons that can be drawn from the experience of world revolutionary movement, of the relations of friendship and solidarity between the Romanian and Russian proletariat, between the Romanian and Soviet communists to the establishment of which Lenin himself made a significant contribution.

The friendship and solidarity between the RCP and the CPSU, between the Romanian people and the Soviet peoples have deep roots in history. A live expression of this solidarity was the Romanian revolutionaries' participation, arm in hand, in safeguarding the Great October Socialist Revolution, the young Soviet state against imperialist intervention. Already since its foundation the RCP has consistently militated for establishing relations of friendship and good neighborliness between Romania and the Soviet Union, for the solidarity of and collaboration between the two countries. In the years after liberation, the Romanian-Soviet friendship consolidated and raised onto a higher stage, in keeping with the requirements and conditions of socialist and communist construction in the two countries.

Grounded on the principles contained in the treaty of friendship, collaboration and mutual assistance between Romania and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics of 1970 and in the joint declaration signed in Bucharest in 1976, the Romanian-Soviet relations develop and expand successfully in most diverse domains.

A decisive role in the positive and fruitful evolution of the Romanian-Soviet relations of friendship is played by the meetings and talks between the leader of the two parties and states, Nicolae Ceausescu and Leonid Ilyich Brezhnev, by the measures covenanted on those occasions which opened fresh prospects to the collaboration between the two parties, states and peoples.

Pointing out that the observance in Romania of Lenin's birth anniversary coincides this year with the anniversary of six decades since the foundation of the Romanian Communist Party, an event of crucial importance in Romania's contemporary history, the speaker said: The historical road the RCP traversed serving the interests of the working class, of the Romanian people, confirms most vigorously the rectitude of the Leninist ideas regarding the need for a creative attitude towards revolutionary theory, for steadily developing and concretely applying its function of specific, historical, social and national conditions. An essential factor of success of the RCP policy, of the great victories the Romanian people have won under the leadership of its party in building the new social system is the capacity of creatively applying the general laws of social development to the peculiarities in Romania, of giving original, appropriate solutions to the complex questions of socialist revolution and construction in Romania.

Next, the speaker highlighted the guidelines of the international activity of the RCP aimed at ensuring conditions of peace and collaboration, corresponding to the fundamental interests of the Romanian people, to the general cause of socialism, of people's peace, freedom and independence.

Working in economic, social and historical conditions that differ from country to country, being permanently confronted with numerous new, specific problems, the parties of the working class, the speaker showed, have the national and international duty to self-reliantly elaborate their political line, their revolutionary strategy and tactics in keeping with the realities in the respective countries, making thus their contribution to the creative development of the theory of scientific socialism, to the enrichment of world revolutionary experience.

Highlighting the importance of achieving a new-type solidarity and unity of the communist parties, an important premise of a successful revolutionary struggle, the speaker pointed out in conclusion that the RCP militated resolutely for the strengthening of collaboration and solidarity with all the communist and workers' parties, with the socialist and social democratic parties, national liberation movements and ruling parties in the developing countries, with other democratic parties, progressive, revolutionary organizations everywhere.

CEAUSESCU VISITS ILFOV COUNTY AGRICULTURAL UNITS

AU211631 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1600 GMT 21 Apr 81

[Summary] "Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, party secretary general and president of the republic, paid a working visit today to the Ilfov agricultural sector subordinated to the municipality of Bucharest. The party secretary general was accompanied on this visit by Comrades Gheorghe Pana, Nicolae Giosan, Ion Ursu and Angelo Miculescu."

This visit is devoted to particularly topical questions of developing and modernizing agriculture. The party secretary general made recommendations designed to improve scientific research and to contribute to the rapid application of results achieved to increase agricultural production and improve product quality.

PRISTINA MUNICIPAL LC: SITUATION 'STILL COMPLEX'

LD211628 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1532 GMT 21 Apr 81

[Text] Pristina, 21 Apr (TANJUG)--As reported today, the Municipal Committee of the League of Communists of Pristina reached the conclusion at its session last night that despite great political activity of the League of Communists and the sociopolitical organizations the situation in Pristina is still complex. The statement released by the session says the municipal committee also noted that through political action the area for enemy activity has been considerably restricted. However, misinformation continues to be spread and there will probably be other actions.

All communists bear great responsibility for the establishment of full trust and consolidation of togetherness, brotherhood and unity between Albanians, Serbs, Montenegrins, Turks, Muslims and others, because this is what the enemy attacked most severely. Communists must be cautious and ready to react against even the minutest international excess and provocation, including the spreading of rumors about people leaving Kosovo, says the statement. The expanded session of the Municipal Committee of the League of Communists of Pristina, chaired by Aslan Fazlija, established the further tasks of communists in the light of the current situation in the municipality.

NIMANI ADDRESSES KOSOVO UPRISING ANNIVERSARY GROUP

LD211802 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1349 GMT 21 Apr 81

["Dzavid Nimani: We Will Give a Fitting Reply to Anyone Who Attacks Our Achievements"--TANJUG headline]

[Text] Pristina, 21 Apr (TANJUG)--The committee for the celebration of the 40th anniversary of the uprising and socialist revolution of the nations and nationalities of Yugoslavia in the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo held its first session in Pristina today. Opening the session, Dzavid Nimani, who was in the chair, stressed that the celebration of the anniversary of the uprising and the socialist revolution was the celebration of the most significant events in the more recent history of all the nations and nationalites of Yugoslavia. It provided an opportunity and imposed an obligation to point out all the past achievements and also the prospects for the further development of the province, as well as the immediate tasks in the present circumstances in Kosovo which had been caused by the recent demonstrations and disturbances of counterrevolutionary nature.

The aim of the hostile elements who organized the demonstrations was, and still is, to destroy the fundamental achievements of our socialist revolution, to scorn and bring down everything that we have achieved through hard work, to change the course of Kosovo working people's lives and to stop our development, Nimani stressed, adding that when trying to threaten the independence and integrity of Yugoslavia, the hostile forces are in fact trying to threaten the true interests of the working class and all the nations and nationalities of Yugoslavia and the Albanian nationality in our country. We will give a fitting reply to anyone who dares attack our gains and achievements, Nimani said. He went on to stress that all the nations and nationalities of Kosovo had given full support to the temporary emergency measures by means of which the enemy's actions were brought under control. However, we must emphasize, Nimani noted, that the enemy will not give up his intentions. He still exists and will try to act, spurred on and encouraged by the external enemy and in alliance with it.

We will draw experience and lessons from the past events. We will be critical of our shortcomings. At the same time, we will carefully and from every angle analyze everything that enabled the hostile forces to organize demonstrations and disturbances.

However, it is already clear that the sources and roots of this reactionary activity are to be found in the forces--in this concrete case within the framework of the Albanian nationality--which oppose our socialist self-managing development and which are still active with the help of numerous reactionary forces in the world.

Commenting on the demonstrations being held in a number of countries by members of political emigres from the ranks of war criminals, the occupiers' collaborators and various dissidents, Dzavid Nimani said that it is characteristic that the Ballists, headed by Abas Ermenji, the supporters of Zog, headed by Leka Zogu, and the so-called left extremists are all united in these demonstrations and all of them renegades of the Albanian people. Solidarity is likewise shown for them by members of Ustasha and other political organizations which are enemies of socialist self-managing Yugoslavia.

On this occasion, Dzavid Nimani recalled the appraisals already voiced in connection with the ZERI I POPULLIT article entitled "On The Occasion of the Events in Kosovo." Among other things, he said: "I feel the need to stress that the article in ZERI I POPULLIT has now most openly formulated and published all those attitudes which have been in evidence for quite a long time in legal and illegal forms and in various other ways. In essence these attitudes are identical with the attitudes of the most reactionary forces among the Albanian nationality in Yugoslavia. Likewise, these attitudes are identical with the essence and aims of the reactionary forces in the world, the Ballists and the most reactionary emigre circles. The question which poses itself is whether this identity of views is also in the interest of the Albanian people. It is not in their interest. We firmly believe that the Albanian people condemn this identity with the darkest reaction as much as we do.

"As for the further development of good-neighborly relations between our country and the People's Socialist Republic of Albania and the further involvement of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo within the framework of this cooperation, we will continue to make every effort, as in the past, to make a real contribution to the further development of closer relations and to the deepening of trust, and on this basis to the further development of cooperation which is in the interests of the nations and nationalities of Yugoslavia and the people of Albania. However, I must state that the Albanian nationality and all the nations and nationalities of Yugoslavia will not allow any attempts to use cooperation with Kosovo to the detriment of the interests of the Albanian nationality and the interests of the other nations and nationalities of Yugoslavia. No one has the right to do that, and everybody should be aware of this. No one has the right to misuse the need for genuine cooperation between the Albanian nationality in Yugoslavia and the Albanian people in Albania and thus create serious and unforeseeable problems in the further cooperation between the SFRY and the People's Socialist Republic of Albania," Dzavid Nimani stressed.

The president of the Presidency of Kosovo then presented the genesis, constitutional position and practice of the socialist autonomous provinces in Yugoslavia and stressed that he had done so because not only the enemy, but also some "well-intentioned ones" of the Albanian people, though raising demands for the proclamation of Kosovo as a republic, want to conceal the basic aim--the secession of Kosovo, the development of the movement of irredenta and the wrecking of the federal system of Yugoslavia. In this connection, Nimani stressed that the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo is not some kind of artificial creation but a socialist, self-managing, democratic, sociopolitical community of the working people and citizens of equitable nations and nationalities, born in the national liberation struggle and socialist revolution who are in the course of building our federal community. The Albanian nationality linked its fate with the fate of the nations and nationalities of Yugoslavia by opting, as far back as the time of the national liberation struggle led by the Communist Party of Yugoslavia and Comrade Tito, for the joint struggle for social and class emancipation and for togetherness with them, and for the autonomous province as an equitable subject of the federation within the composition of the SR of Serbia.

As an inseparable and equitable subject, the Albanian nationality and other nations and nationalities of Kosovo, together with all nations and nationalities of Yugoslavia, are developing successfully the building of the system of socialist democracy and the political system of socialist self-management on the basis of full equality of all nations and nationalities. They are building the kind of system which ensures full freedom at work, acquisition and disposal of the results of their work, democratic political freedoms, and national freedom and equality. Self-management, full national equality and brotherhood and unity are the basis of life together within the framework of every republic and every autonomous province and of our entire country. In this lies our strength, Dzavid Nimani stressed.

He devoted a considerable part of his speech to the dynamic socioeconomic development of Kosovo in the past 36 years and he stressed that this development had been achieved through the commitment and enthusiasm of the working people of Kosovo, as well as through the exceptional commitment and solidarity of our entire community, of all the republics and provinces, of all the nations and nationalities of Yugoslavia. Within this framework, Nimani said, the particular commitment of the SR of Serbia, which has in many respects encouraged, helped and is helping Kosovo's development, should be stressed. With the results achieved so far, Nimani concluded, fresh perspectives of the province's economic and general development have been unfolded and thus also of the further enrichment of self-management and national equality.

At the end of his speech, Dzavid Nimani stressed that all the activities linked with marking the 40th anniversary of the uprising and socialist revolution should be permeated by the further affirmation and nurturing of the fruits of our revolution through successfully carrying out tasks in all spheres of life, primarily in the stabilization of the economy.

Following the expose given by [first name indistinct] Kelmendi, member of the Presidium of the Provincial Conference of the Socialist Alliance, the committee adopted the proposal on the program to mark the 40th anniversary of the uprising and socialist revolution of the nations and nationalities of Yugoslavia and the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo.

KOSOVO EVENTS WIDELY DISCUSSED IN SLOVENIA

AU220730 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 12 Apr 81 p 6

[J. Pjevic report]

[Summary] Ljubljana--"The resolute and uniform resistance that the working people and citizens of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo, primarily members of Albanian nationality, offered to the barbarian, aggressive actions of a handful of hostile elements has met with sincere admiration and unreserved support of the working people of the Socialist Republic of Slovenia."

At numerous meetings of the basic organizations of all sociopolitical organizations that fact was primarily stressed. People know that reactionaries and other elements are only waiting for an opportunity to become active. They know that such groups exist not only in Kosovo, but also in other regions; that they must not be underrated and that they begin overt activity when unsolved problems accumulate.

"At mass meetings in the Slovene organizations of associated labor and in local communities it is precisely these problems that are discussed most in order to learn lessons from the developments in Kosovo for more effective and more responsible self-managing and sociopolitical activity in their own organizations and communities." In all discussions organized by the trade union and the Socialist Alliance organizations, workers from other republics and provinces, among them several thousand Albanians, participated on an equal footing.

The interests of the entire country, and not only of Kosovo, are being stressed in the discussions and ways are being sought to accelerate economic development so as to resolve the problem of unemployment in the provinces, to promote agriculture, to develop education and other social activities.

"The uniform demand was made at the meetings in the organizations of associated labor and the local communities that in the future it was necessary to ensure more systematic and complete information about all vital developments throughout the country, along with a critical remark that information about the developments in Kosovo, particularly in the first few April days, was not prompt and complete, and that had made the citizens' struggle against various false information difficult."

COMMENTARY ON NON-ALBANIANS LEAVING KOSOVO

AU211750 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 21 Apr 81

[Text] Demonstrating dignity and determination in front of the surges of a chauvinistic-counterrevolutionary wave, the citizens of our republic are strengthening their confidence in the strength of the League of Communists to master problems and face the individual cases of certain inhabitants of non-Albanian nationality leaving Kosovo. Here is a commentary by Milutin Milenkovic:

Some 20 days after (?unrestrained) nationalists' attacks on the foundations of the Yugoslav revolutionary and constitutional unity, while all the experiences of this sad episode are being intensively examined in the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo and in other parts of the country, it is possible to perceive certain significant traits in the reaction of the working people and citizens to the aggressive attack of Albanian irredentism.

In all parts of the Socialist Republic of Serbia, the full awareness of the great importance of the struggle against chauvinism in all circles and in all its forms was demonstrated. The shortage of rapid and correct information facilitated the dissemination of false, frequently exaggerated and malicious rumors directed at creating a gap of mistrust among nationalities, between the Albanian and other citizens of the province and republic.

Despite this shortcoming in our sociopolitical mobilizing activity against the vandal separatism, nonetheless, the awareness of our citizens of Serbian, Albanian and other nationalities and peoples has been shown in a justifiable light. Dignified and concerned, convinced that every attack on the integrity, the constitutional system and the sociopolitical system of the country will be resolutely and effectively suppressed, our citizens did not allow those disseminating false information or certain hostile groups or individuals to sow suspicion and hatred toward the Yugoslav citizens of Albanian nationality.

The confidence in the League of Communists' policy and in the Socialist Alliance's activity, a constructive participation in numerous discussions at sociopolitical and self-managing meetings, and an overt and democratic setting forth of positions and proposals for the most rapid possible overcoming of the critical situations in a part of the province were a sign of the broadest possible interest in developments, along with a readiness to make every contribution and sacrifice to preserve the country's unity. The satisfaction over this basically sound and fully responsible behavior of the working people and citizens of the republic does not mean, naturally, that the organized political activity can be interrupted. This activity should not cease, and it is good when it is based on clear orientations and precise arguments on the factual situation.

Ideopolitical unity is never a definitely shaped structure. It is constantly being built and perfected, just as the complexity of life, full of objective contradictions, passes. It is always necessary to build stronger dams against the meandering surface and underground nationalistic streams than may be demanded by the current flow of this dirty water.

It is precisely because of this well-argued and overt political solution of all vital problems of our multinational community, it appears to us, that at the present stage of discussions it is necessary to most carefully and comprehensively review the real meaning that we attach to the principle of brotherhood and unity of all peoples and nationalities of Yugoslavia. No one in public life denies the fundamental value, fatal importance and extreme sensitivity of the principle of brotherhood and unity of all peoples and nationalities. Nonetheless, it appears that we deal insufficiently with a phenomenon which should cause concern, that is, that some citizens or families are leaving Kosovo.

If we all feel the obligation to develop the unity, equality and mutual assistance of our community, then we must be against faintheartedness and a lack of confidence in the strength of the League of Communists to overcome problems, to consolidate the shaken confidence, and to strengthen the basic achievement of our revolution and the foundation of our free future, that is, brotherhood and unity.

The phenomena of people leaving Kosovo, irrespective of the fact that they may be individuals, must be the subject of serious sociopolitical talks and conclusions. Otherwise, every single case that passes in silence and leaves us disinterested offends the sacred principle of the country's socialist, federative, state and political unity, and the principle of brotherhood and unity, according to which every citizen is strictly equal and free to live and work undisturbed and peacefully in any part of the country.

BORBA ON ALBANIAN, USTASHA DEMONSTRATIONS

AU2210O3 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 16 Apr 81 p 7

[S.P. untitled commentary]

[Text] From their few remaining dens--into which they were irrevocably driven 3 and 1/2 decades ago--the last remaining forces of darkness and of an outdated past have recently crawled out and made themselves heard.

These anti-Yugoslav renegades added to their usual April provocations another dimension this time, by joining hands with the fascist-dogmatist little groups that stood behind the recent destabilizing assaults in Kosovo. There appeared in the light of day and in their true light all those for whom the self-managing and nonaligned SFRY is a thorn in the flesh: Ustasha emigres, anticommunists, cominformations, pro-Albanian irredentists...

Their joint banner of counterrevolution has been welcome in opening the eyes of those to whom the background of the recent events in Kosovo is perhaps not yet quite clear. The Yugoslav peoples and nationalities, however, do not belong among them: Closing their ranks even more in the struggle for economic stabilization and to further develop socialist self-management and democracy, they gave and continue to give their proper, Titoite answer to this challenge.

ROMANIAN PREMIER VERDET CONTINUES VISIT

LD2209Z6 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1616 GMT 21 Apr 81

[Excerpts] Sarajevo, 21 Apr (TANJUG)--Ilie Verdet, the premier of the Socialist Republic of Romania, who is on a 3-day official and friendly visit to our country at the invitation of Veselin Djuranovic, president of the Federal Executive Council, was in Bosnia and Hercegovina today. During the day the Romanian prime minister and his associates held talks at the Executive Council of the Assembly of the Socialist Republic of Bosnia and Hercegovina.

On that occasion, Milanko Renovica, president of the Executive Council, briefed the distinguished guest on the basic characteristics of the socioeconomic development of this republic and on the participation of Bosnia and Hercegovina in implementing cooperation between the SFRY and the Socialist Republic of Romania, cooperation marked by traditionally good-neighborly relations. Numerous organizations and organs from Bosnia and Hercegovina are participating in the development of economic cooperation and direct contacts have also been established between the republican Executive Council and the Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania. Despite the results achieved so far, it was noted that the possibilities of promoting relations have still not been suficiently exploited. In the sphere of economic cooperation, a dominent place is taken up by the classic commodity exchange while forms of long-term production cooperation and specialization as well as joint ventures in third markets have still not been established.

In their talks, Verdet and Renovica stressed the interest and willingness of both sides for a further expansion of commodity exchange and other forms of cooperation. The basis of the commodity exchange in the past medium-term period was the exchange of products in the sphere of ferrous metallurgy, which for our part is carried out by the mining and metallurgical combine of Zenica. Reference was also made to the development of business relations in the production of electrical equipment and machine building, the chemical industry, the cellulose and paper industry as well as other activities. They also talked about the possibilities of promoting cooperation in the sphere of science and culture by universities of individual towns, and other social activities.

During the day the guests from Romania visited the Zenica mining and metallurgical combine.

In the toasts at the formal luncheon given for the guests by Milanko Renovica, president of the Executive Council of the Socialist Republic of Bosnia and Hercegovina, it was stressed that the friendly relations and good-neighborly cooperation between the two countries were developing more and more successfully in line with the agreements and principles established by presidents Tito and Ceausescu.

This afternoon the Romanian prime minister and his associates left Sarajevo by plane for Belgrade.

Meets With Markovic

LD220844 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1644 GMT 21 Apr 81

[Text] Belgrade, 21 Apr (TANJUG)--President of the Assembly of Yugoslavia Dragoslav Markovic and Romanian Prime Minister Ilie Verdet today expressed mutual pleasure with the ascending trend and great variety of forms in cooperation between the two countries.

Markovic and Verdet, who is on an official visit to Yugoslavia, today exchanged views on current economic trends in Yugoslavia and Romania and the objectives and tasks of economic development in the coming medium-term period. They reaffirmed the orientation towards stimulating higher forms of economic cooperation between the two countries on a long-term basis.

PESIC RECEIVES SRI LANKA DEPUTY FOREIGN MINISTER

LD211704 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1633 GMT 21 Apr 81

[Text] Belgrade, 21 Apr (TANJUG)--Consultations were held in Belgrade today between Yugoslav Deputy Federal Secretary for Foreign Affairs Milorad Pesic and Sri Lanka Deputy Foreign Minister Tyron Fernando.

A broad exchange of views on bilateral relations and international questions, particularly the activities of the nonaligned countries and their endeavours for the settlement of acute international political and economic problems, took place in a cordial atmosphere.

The two sides noted with pleasure the hitherto successful development of close relations and comprehensive cooperation between Sri Lanka and Yugoslavia and the favourable prospects for their promotion.

VRHOVEC LEAVES FOR UN DEBATE ON NAMIBIA

LD211700 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1631 GMT 21 Apr 81

[Text] Belgrade, 21 Apr (TANJUG)--Yugoslav Federal Secretary for Foreign Affairs Josip Vrhovec left Belgrade today for New York to attend a U.N. Security Council session on the Namibian question.

A session of the Nonaligned Coordination Bureau held recently at ministerial level in Algiers, decided that the U.N. Security Council session be attended on behalf of the Nonaligned Movement by the foreign ministers of eight member countries, including Yugoslavia.

PUBLIC PROSECUTORS DISCUSS POLITICAL CRIMES

LD211442 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1335 GMT 21 Apr 81

[Text] Nis, 21 Apr (TANJUG)--(?One) of the characteristics of political delinquency is the fact that in about 93 percent of cases it refers to verbal misdemeanors of a slight nature. Naturally, this does not mean that political crimes and criminal acts in this sphere should be underestimated, the more so because their number grew last year.

As was emphasized at a consultative meeting of the federal, republican and provincial public prosecutors, which started in Nis today, the basic motives of hostile political activity are of a nationalistic and chauvinistic origin. As Dr Vuko Goce Cucetic, federal public prosecutor, said in his introductory report, it might be said that in 70 percent of cases of political crime the perpetrators act precisely from such positions.

In addition, criminal acts in this sphere also arise as a result of activity by certain church circles which attempt to impose themselves as a political factor.

Hostile activity by anarcho-liberals was also present last year, but criminal and legal actions were not taken against them. However, as the prosecutors agreed today, in the future proceedings in prosecutors' offices will be started against any threat to the constitutional order which is against the law, for attacks against our order cannot be mitigated or tolerated.

This is precisely one of the turnabouts in the policy of pursuing political delinquents. Instances of lack of prosecution of those who publicly declare themselves as the opposition, in preference to pursuing mainly less dangerous political misdemeanours, have produced bad consequences.

The activity of the prosecutors' offices in both repressive and preventive spheres was assessed as positive at today's consultative meeting in Nis. Thus, apart from the real growth in the number of those accused of political crimes in the last year (553), the public prosecutors' effectiveness has undoubtedly also contributed to an increase in the number of those accused.

CROATIAN OFFICIAL VIEWS STUDENTS, SECURITY

AU2121130 Zagreb VJESNIK in Serbo-Croatian 4 Apr 81 Weekly supplement SEDAM DANA pp 10, 11

[Mladen Paver report on interview with Stjepan Novakovic, executive secretary of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Croatia, in VJESNIK's "editorial office"--date not given]

[Excerpts] Where There Is Openness There Is Not Much Room for Manipulation

[Question] Are there cases in our country where problems related to economic operations, galloping prices and the rest have been reflected in a form of political dissatisfaction?

[Answer] We have not registered any organized or unorganized protests because of this situation. However, even if we wanted to we could not have remained deaf to the remarks made by citizens who here and there stood in lines in front of shops, or when they asked questions at the Socialist Alliance meetings in their local community; particularly when they were told that a certain article would be in stock and yet it was not, or when a particular article reached the shop but with the obligatory higher price. It is certain that some actions taken to solve the supply problem and to alleviate the consequences of price increases on the standard of living have had a politically positive effect on people, and we had no excesses.

[Question] What is the situation like in the ranks of apprentices and students? Is their standard of living threatened?

[Answer] I can say that great attention is being devoted to this prob.em. As early as last year a somewhat bearable price of food in the student and apprentice restaurants--naturally subsidized from social funds--was agreed upon, and this price has not changed. As a rule, there are no problems in this respect. I am not saying that there are no students who say they are not satisfied.

[Question] Would you comment on the recent meeting of students at the faculty of philosophy at Zagreb University at which dissatisfaction was expressed with the curriculum and with the implementation of the educational reform at this faculty?

[Answer] At the faculty of philosophy in Zagreb, students rather energetically made basically justified demands, directed at realizing the educational reform, at reducing lectures within the frameworks of the law and the social accord. What was involved was a student revolt, because the self-managing institutions did not resolve these problems on time, although they were warned about this and they had enough time.

At a meeting of some 600-700 people there also were individual cases of "firming" certain slogans, but those slogans were not accepted, and that also was positive. This demonstrates that a rational attitude prevailed among most students at the faculty and that realistic ways out were found. Students did not say: You resolve this by tomorrow or we will adopt some other measures, ranging from strikes onward. All of them adopted the self-managing way of discussion and agreement to resolve the pending issues, and these issues can only thus be resolved. Had the organized socialist forces and the self-managing organs at the faculty operated as expected of them, then there would be no such requests because they would be resolved in time and in the most normal manner possible. Then there would be less scope for manipulations with students and their demands, particularly on the part of those who believe that this system cannot successfully and in a democratic manner resolve the contradictions that appear in our country.

[Question] In the eyes of numerous foreigners, Yugoslavia represents a real basis of security and peace on the restless European Continent.

This is also reflected in the flow of tourists into our country. Does this mean that unpleasant surprises are ruled out?

[Answer] We assess that there is reason for more intensive activity of the system of social self-protection in general so as to prevent any possible hostile activities. We are convinced that we will succeed in this, just as in the past.

The tourist season is a period when the vigilance of our citizens is somewhat weakened because of the summer vacations, relaxation. A large number of foreigners, tourists, come to our country, and for this reason the problem of protection is somewhat more complex. We do not rule out the possibility of hostile emigres taking advantage of all means, even in using some foreign citizens in the hostile activity against our country. Nonetheless, I would particularly stress that in the past there has been a negligibly small number of those among the foreign guests who violated our legal regulations and against whom we had to take measures.

Not a small number of foreign guests helped us in implementing self-protection, for instance in reporting and helping to extinguish fires and the like. A responsible attitude toward our security, and the security of our guests, calls for increased measures of social self-protection that we will take--ranging from increased vigilance in all basic organizations of associated labor and local communities, to determining a detailed organization and test of the necessary measures. This is done in such a way that everything runs as usual; no one is mistreated, yet everything is known: who should pay attention to what, who informs and who manages the action. With such behavior, dangers and troubles can be removed.

We are taking and will continue to take all measures to prevent those from outside or within who try to threaten our unity, independence and self-managing socialist development, and will ensure the greatly needed peace, freedom and security.

BILIC ON CROATIAN COMMITMENT TO YUGOSLAVIA

LD181644 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1255 GMT 18 Apr 81

[Excerpts] Makarska, 18 Apr (TANJUG)--A people's meeting was held today at Makarska in front of the secondary school center -- a former cache containing enemy arms -- in honor of the 40th anniversary of the bold and brave action by Makarska patriots. Five days after the capitulation of Yugoslavia and 8 days after the creation of the treacherous independent state of Croatia, they confiscated 65 rifles, 3 machine guns, about 40,000 cartridges and other arms. They were led by communists and members of the Federation of Communist Youth of Yugoslavia [SKOJ]. In spite of reprisals, merciless checks and frequent house searches, the communists of Makarska managed to preserve these valuable quantities of arms and then, 8 months later transferred them to the rebel base at Bacina. There they equipped the first partisan southern Dalmatian detachment with them.

Recalling this brave act by the Makarska patriots, communists and members of SKOJ, Jure Bilic, president of the Croat Assembly, who was one of the organizers of the uprising in the Biokovo area and a participant in this courageous action, emphasized how such shining examples demonstrate the revolutionary fervor and high moral qualities of the communists and SKOJ members.

The Assembly president emphasized how such examples demonstrate that with the daring and courage of the communists it was possible to create in the Biokovo area a powerful nucleus of people's uprisings and partisans' units. They also demonstrate how it was then possible to carry out the armed revolution and in the postwar construction to implement the visions for which the Communist Party and the League of Communists struggled under Comrade Tito's leadership.

Today this demands from all of us, Jure Bilic continued, that we preserve and foster the achievements of the armed revolution and the high results achieved in the postwar socialist construction in complex international circumstances. We live in a world burdened by dangers, various interventions and conflicts, clashes and competition between bloc interests. We must be aware and always bear in mind that our greatest strength lies in ourselves, in brotherhood and unity and togetherness. One should not forget, Jure Bilic then emphasized, that no society, not even a socialist one, can build without contradictions and conflicts. Pointing out how the latest example of events in Kosovo stresses the need for a high level of vigilance, Jure Bilic then said how a small hostile group, in the world and in our country, now makes a big play about these events, connecting them at the same time also with the events in Croatia some 10 years ago.

Great speculations have been revived again about Croatia and its position in Yugoslavia, the president of the Croat Assembly said. In this connection, sight is lost of the fact that the Croatian people, with its massive commitment and participation in the national liberation struggle, chose its road and in this most powerful manner committed itself to Yugoslavia and to this kind of Croatia in it.

All speculations about the position of Croatia in Yugoslavia will therefore ingloriously end in the same way as the creation of the shameful and treacherous independent state of Croatia, as well as later on the nationalist and other games involving Croatia. It was the Communist Party that united Croatia for the first time. This party led the people and united it through the national liberation struggle and our people will never forget it, Jure Bilic emphasized in conclusion.

The festive meeting in Makarska honored the memory of Comrade Tito and sent greeting telegrams to the presidiums and central committees of the LCY and Croatia.

MACEDONIAN LC PRESIDIUM ADDRESSES TOPICAL ISSUES

LD2O1928 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1630 GMT 20 Apr 81

[Excerpt] Skopje, 20 Apr (TANJUG)--At its session today, with Angel Cereski in the chair, the Presidium of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Macedonia discussed topical issues of ideopolitical activity of the League of Communists of Macedonia. It was stressed that at the present topical sociopolitical and economic juncture in all environments in the republics the entire ideopolitical action and mobility of the League of Communists in implementing its social role had been intensified.

It was noted that it is necessary to further intensify ideological struggle of the League of Communists and other organized socialist forces in resolving topical issues of socio-political life, particularly in implementing the goals and tasks of the economic stabilization policy and medium-term development plans. In all environments, it was said at the session, efforts are being made through analyses of one's own situation to find concrete solutions, whose implementation will depend particularly on the use of existing possibilities.

The Presidium pointed out that despite the positive development of self-managing socialist relations, individual differences exist between adopted attitudes and their realization and that this is one of the key issues to which the ideopolitical action of the League of Communists should be turned. The further training of basic organizations of the League of Communists and of every member in involving and motivating working people and citizens in resolving fundamental issues of socioeconomic life is necessary in the implementation of these tasks.

The Presidium of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Macedonia endorsed at its session today the measures and activities of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Serbia, the Provincial Committee of the League of Communists of Kosovo and other organized social forces, the working people and citizens of Kosovo in the struggle against hostile, nationalistic and counter-revolutionary attempts to threaten the socialist and self-managing development of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo of the SFRY.

TITOGRAD PROGRAM COUNCIL CRITICIZES PRESS ARTICLES

LD131822 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1403 GMT 13 Apr 81

[Summary] Titograd, 13 Apr (TANJUG)--The program council of Titograd Radio and Television discussed today a series of topical issues concerning the work of this information institution, particularly those linked with regular business activity and further improvement in the audibility and visibility of radio and TV programs. The council adopted a rehabilitation program for Titograd Radio and Television and noted that significant results had been achieved last year in improving the quality and the volume of the programs under very difficult material, financial and technical conditions. It also asks for resources to be provided as soon as possible in order to make good the losses. The program council was also briefed on conclusions of the workers' council of Titograd Radio and Television in connection with the writings by a number of papers and periodicals about this institution.

"Recently a number of papers and periodicals, particularly DUGA, through its writing, have tried to diminish the value of everything achieved so far. The program council noted that the writings of these papers and periodicals were based on fabrications, distortions both of people's statements and of assessments and work of forums, creation of affairs, publication of coffeehouse stories and forgeries contained in anonymous letters and other things. The program council of Titograd Radio and Television assesses such writing as tendentious and calculated to discredit leading officials of Titograd Radio and Television and essentially directed against the concept of work and self-managing transformation of Titograd Radio and Television."

BRIEFS

KOSOVO FACTORY CONSTRUCTION--Pristina, 16 Apr (TANJUG)--The Yugoslav economy will integrate resources to build three major industrial facilities of an overall value of close to one billion, 300 million dinars, that is, close to 40 million dollars, in the Yugoslav Autonomous Province of Kosovo. In cooperation with Kosovo work organizations and the Zenica mining-smelting complex, Yugoslav Constituent Republic of Bosnia-Hercegovina, a modern plant of construction components will be built in Kosovo. The machinery industry complex of Nis, Constituent Republic of Serbia, is preparing a project for the construction of a pump plant in Kosovo and the "Djuro Djakovich" complex of Slavonski Brod, Constituent Republic of Croatia, a project for the construction of a plant of refrigerating units. [Text] [Belgrade TANJUG in English 1603 GMT 16 Apr 81 LD]